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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Strike Plan 'Inacceptable'; New Post for Gloucester; Border Disputes Put Off

The World's Day—November 16, 1943

Boston: Leather Strike Plan Seen Inacceptable

Plan for ending big leather strike in Peabody-Salem district offered by strikers was seen as inacceptable by National War Labor Board. [Page 2.]

Daniel J. McDevitt added 21 votes to his margin of 256 votes as 100 of the city's 395 precincts were tabulated in the recount now in process Mr. McDevitt is competing for third place with Joseph C. Lee in School Committee elections.

War freight was at a standstill in Lowell today as 350 truck drivers went on strike causing one of the biggest trucking tieups in Massachusetts since the war.

Friends of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, seeking his reappointment by Governor Saltonstall, will hold a mass meeting tonight in the James P. Timilty School. At the same time the Boston Central Labor Union will consider Mr. Timilty's reappointment at another Boston meeting. [Page 2.]

Australia: Duke of Gloucester to Take Office

The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, will become Governor General of Australia next July, succeeding Lord Gowrie, who has held that office for the past seven years. The Duke will be the first member of the royal family to hold the office. The King approved his brother's appointment yesterday. [Page 7.]

Washington: Border Disputes to Be Postponed

The United States and Britain are agreed, Secretary Hull said, that settlement of European territorial disputes should be put off until the war's end. The formula reached at Moscow for giving Italy political self-determination would serve as an example in dealing with other liberated areas, he said, but settlement of some 30-odd territorial controversies must await the end of the war.

A nation-wide drive for discarded clothing and rags will be conducted Nov. 22 to Dec. 4 by local salvage committees of the War Production Board. Usable clothing will go to liberated countries and rags to industrial uses.

Interior Secretary Ickes has protested to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson that coal price increases recommended by the Office of Price Administration to meet increased production costs are not high enough.

Canol oil project at Whitehorse, Canada, and the expenditure of $130,000,000 of United States funds on it will be discussed at public hearings before the Senate War Investigating Committee next week, Chairman Truman disclosed.

Senator Reynolds (D) of North Carolina has agreed tentatively to make a series of speeches next spring on "Americanism" under the auspices of America First, Inc.

Senate and House conferees cleared the way for quick passage of legislation placing pre-Pearl Harbor fathers at the bottom of the draft list and stripping Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman, of authority over the Selective Service system.

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican nominee for President, was booked by 60 House Republican "freshmen" to address them Nov. 30.

A Senate Subcommittee recommended passage of the House-Approved Magnuson bill which would repeal the old Chinese Exclusion Laws, permit 105 Chinese to enter this country each year and provide for their naturalization.

National: Governors to Discuss Reconstruction

Postwar reconstruction and development is to be discussed by governors of nine states, secretaries of state, and members of state legislatures, and planning commissions at meetings in Chicago next week end.

Trial of 16 companies and corporations and 21 individuals on charges of conspiracy to fix prices of brick cheese began in Chicago Federal Court.

Suspension of the sale of dyne, a dairy spread, until its status in rationing regulations has been determined by the Food Distribution Administration, was announced by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Headquarters of the Ninth Service Command in Salt Lake City, Utah, announced that no firearms or explosives were found by troops which took control of the Japanese relocation center at Tulelake, Calif.

In Europe: French Group Backs 'Free Austria'

The French Committee of National Liberation aligned itself in Algiers with the Moscow Conference's guarantee of a free Austria, recalling that "France has always held a position favoring Austrian independence."

Preparations must now be made in great detail for an amphibious attack on the European continent because military demands have shifted lately, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American commander in the European theater, said in a tribute to British families who must evacuate areas where American invasion forces will train. [First Page, Second Section.]

Albania has withdrawn from the war and proclaimed itself a "non-belligerent country," the Austrian newspaper Donau Zeitung said in its Nov. 6 edition, which has just reached Bern.

The Berlin Radio hinted at "certain inner political tendencies in France." Presumably the Germans were taking cognizance of reports that Marshal Philippe Pétain had either been physically incapacitated or attacked by Partisans. [Page 7.]

The membership of the Communist Party in Russia has grown from 3,400,000 in 1941 to 4,600,000 in spite of hundreds of party members killed in the war, Yemelyan Yaroslavsky, member of the Central Committee, announced in Moscow.

One hundred retaliatory arrests were said to have been ordered by German authorities after a German soldier had been fatally shot by "terrorists" in Toulouse Saturday, according to a report reaching Barcelona.

Middle East: Von Papen Quits Ankara for Berlin

It has been confirmed in Berlin that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has left Ankara en route to Germany to report on recent political developments in the Middle East, the Budapest Radio said.

The Turkish newspaper Tanin took exception to Nazi praise of Turkey for not entering the war after the Moscow conference, and Husein Yalchin quipped editorially: "Whenever the German press uses language of approval about Turkish affairs, it makes me wonder if we are doing something wrong."

Negotiations for settlement of Lebanon's "independence crisis" began with Gen. Georges Catroux exercising full powers as Commissioner of State for the French Committee of National Liberation.

The French-installed Government appealed to merchants to reopen their shops and restore normal conditions following the abatement of disturbances in Lebanon.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Clear and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Governor Puts Coal Problem Up to One Man

Names R. L. Bowditch State head as Mayor Tobin orders survey of coal in cellars of Boston homes

Greater co-operation between the cities and towns of Massachusetts and the Federal agencies now handling the entire solid fuels situation during the present emergency was sought today by Governor Saltonstall, who announced the establishment of an Office of Emergency Solid Fuels Administration for the Bay State. He named Richard L. Bowditch, of Cambridge, as Administrator.

Coincidentally, Mayor Tobin today ordered a survey to be made of the coal supplies in homes throughout Boston, to determine cubic content of bins and to ascertain how many furnaces, now burning anthracite, could be adjusted to use low volatile bituminous coal.

The survey will be made tomorrow and Thursday by trained Welfare workers. The Mayor will meet late this afternoon with leading coal dealers.

"The public should bear in mind," said Governor Saltonstall, "that at the present time the Federal Government is handling the entire solid fuels question, both as regards shipment to the Commonwealth and distribution within the Commonwealth.

How Co-operation Should Help

"It is felt, however," he continued, "that the appointment of such an Administrator will create better co-ordination between the cities and towns and the Federal agencies.

"It is further felt that by collaborating with the Federal Government agencies, and in particular those agencies most vitally interested in solid fuels, the public may have the benefit of further aid in the distribution of solid fuels in case of emergency.

"The appointment of a State Solid Fuels Administrator is in no way meant to duplicate the efforts of the Federal Government, but, instead, to lend all aid to those agencies so charged with the proper distribution of these fuels and to insure, insofar as possible, that the Commonwealth will receive its fair share of the coal produced and as nearly as possible to insure the equitable distribution of this fuel within the borders of the Commonwealth.

Where Help Will Come From

"Mr. Bowditch will draw personnel from the public and from the industry, and also will rely upon the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to a large extent for clerical, technical, and stenographic help. He will work in close

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U.S. Planes Bomb Norway and Athens; Germans Counterattack in Italian Hills; Soldiers' Vote Gains Ground in Senate

Committee indorses bill providing ballots and machinery as effect in '44 is weighed.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The 12-to-2 approval by the Senate Elections Committee of legislation to facilitate absentee voting by American soldiers, at home and abroad, underlies the influential—perhaps decisive—effect which the millions of servicemen will exercise in the Presidential contest next year.

The bill, initiated by Senators Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, was reported favorably over the objection of two Republicans, Senators Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia and E. H. Moore of Oklahoma, on the grounds that it would interfere with the rights of the states to conduct elections.

The measure would set up a bipartisan war ballot commission of four, appointed by the President, to supervise Army and Navy administration of absentee voting by members of the armed forces. In case of a tie vote the Chief Justice of the United States would name an Associate Justice to cast the deciding vote on the commission.

Scope of Ballot

It would permit soldiers, sailors and others in foreign battle areas, as well as those serving in this country outside their own state, to mark an absentee ballot for President, Senate and the House of Representatives. They could write in the name of each candidate or merely designate his political party.

Postcards would also be provided to members of the armed forces who wished to obtain from their state officials ballots on which they could vote for state officers, if their state permits absentee balloting.

The proposed legislation would abolish for the war period and so far as Federal elections are concerned all state requirements for voting other than the two essential qualifications of age and residence. The poll tax and any discrimination against potential voters are ruled out as far as servicemen and servicewomen are affected by the bill. The state requirements, however, would hold for state voting.

Senator Lucas estimated that

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press Radiophoto

Why Samos Fights On

Members of the Greek Sacred Brigade stand in line awaiting transportation by an RAF plane to the Island of Samos. They took off from an airfield in the Middle East. These parachute troops bolstered the defense of this little island in the Aegean, which has been held by the British since last September and was the first Greek territory to be liberated from the Nazi yoke. Recently Nazi planes have strafed the defenders on the isle, possibly preparatory to a major assault upon it.

Greek troops bolster Leros—Soviet Army push by-passes Nazi force at Gomel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American bombers ranged out to bomb Norway today, while others struck at Athens, Greece. Little information has come through regarding the Norway attack. At Athens, heavy bombers dropped their main load on the Elevsis airdrome of the Greek Capital. The medium bombers attended to the Kalamaki Airdrome at the same city.

The attack on Athens was presumably induced by the difficult situation in the Aegean Sea, where the Germans have shown a determination to resist Allied efforts to gain the string of small islands around the Turkish coast. Landings of German troops on Leros, 70 miles above Rhodes at the southern corner of Turkey, had split the British and Italian defenders in two on the eight-mile island. The situation appears to have been saved for the time being by the arrival of a commando of Greek fighters, who attacked the Germans in the rear.

The Germans have detached some of their precious fighters to attack Samos and other Allied-held territory. The Allies replied by attacking two German plane-escorted destroyers off Leros. They also bombed Rhodes and Crete.

The situation in the Mediterranean otherwise was not particularly bright today. Stiff Nazi resistance and counter-attacks in Italy have forced General Clark's men in the central mountain regions to give some ground north of Venafro, while General Montgomery confined himself to feeling out for possible bridgeheads across the Sangro River, where he has been stationary for several days.

Across the Adriatic on the Dalmatian Coast, reinforced German troops have driven General Broz's Partisan forces out of the Peljesac Peninsula and were otherwise able to halt the advance of the irregulars.

One of the main difficulties in Italy is the uncomfortable weather, which has turned much of the countryside into muddy bogs, while heavy black clouds hanging low over the mountains have proved of the greatest assistance to the German defenders, preventing the Allies from reaping proper advantage from their air superiority.

In Russia, the victorious armies of General Vatutin in the south appeared to be holding their hand. The main advance was reported from Rechitsa, 125 miles north of Kiev, where the Russians by-passed the city, leaving German-occupied Gomel far in the rear. This army seemed to be heading southward, presumably to join another force pushing northward through Kaganovich, 25 miles from the north-south line.

As to the big Russian breakthrough east of Krivoi Rog announced by the Germans yesterday, there still was no definite information and no word from the Russians.

Balkans and Near East

Monitor Dispatches Analyze New Moves

Bulgaria

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—The bombing of Sofia coming so soon after the Moscow conference is regarded here as a stern warning to the Bulgarians that their country is considered to be not only within the war zone but definitely in the war on the wrong side.

Many Bulgarians believed that they were outside the sphere of military operations and would be left alone in spite of the immense aid that they have been giving Germany by garrisoning and incorporating in "Greater Bulgaria" large parts of Southern Yugoslavia and Northeastern Greece, thus releasing 15 to 20 German divisions for service elsewhere.

By bombing Sofia the Allies [Russia indisputably approving] have given clear warning that unless Bulgarian troops go home, key points in their country are to be put out of action one by one.

Varna Harbor Vital

Actually there are numerous other points in Bulgaria more important than Sofia, although it is the Capital which has been the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Lebanon

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, Nov. 16—The need for moderation of thought and speech in connection with the Lebanon crisis was stressed to me today by an official of the French Committee of National Liberation I met while waiting for an airplane.

I can't divulge his name, but he is a man in closest touch with inner circles of the French administration in North Africa and therefore personally informed as to the most influential French opinion on this matter.

[In Washington, the Associated Press quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull as saying that the United States has taken up the tense situation in Lebanon with the French Committee of National Liberation, but declined to confirm reports that this Government has made a strong protest to the French.

Mr. Hull told a news conference that Egypt and several other Near East governments have appealed to the United States to do something about the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Greek Isles

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 16—Those of us here watching the fighting on Leros are being warned against any exaggerated optimism over Allied resistance during the past two days. There is not the slightest grounds for thinking these limited successes mean that the situation on the island is not serious or that the Nazis have lost the initiative.

So far as can be gathered from sparse reports reaching the Middle East, the Dodecanese situation seems as follows:

1. The Allies on Leros were better prepared to meet the Nazi attack than they were on Kos except in the matter of fighter-plane support against German bombers. This difference is not so great, however, since the Kos air strips became unusable early in the struggle for that island.

2. The Nazis' strength in the Aegean does not seem to have increased proportionately despite the fact they have had an extra month in which to bring up reinforcements.

3. The Nazis apparently under-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

U. S. Mails Found Heavily Used To Promote National Disunity

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—United States' home-grown fascists, despite Federal Grand Jury indictment of 27 of their number in 1942, are still carrying on, using the mails and other media to stir racial strife, wreck war production and promote national disunity, witnesses before a House post office subcommittee warned Nov. 15.

Declaring that this "mail order Hitlerism" had spawned the Detroit race riots and caused the loss of literally millions of manhours in war plants, witnesses urged Congress to pass the Dickstein or the Lynch bill, either of which would make it a criminal offense to send defamatory and false statements about racial or religions groups through the mails.

Witnesses representing religious, labor, Jewish and liberal organizations, as well as Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York who appeared in defense of his bill, gave small weight to a report submitted by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker opposing enactment of the bills on the grounds (1) that it would be difficult to decide what mailed matter was "defamatory" and (2) that

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Allied Drive for Rabaul Placed in Front Rank of Operations in Pacific War

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in the Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 16—The present air offensive against Rabaul is in many respects the first truly major operation the United Nations have undertaken in the Southwest and South Pacific. Speaking broadly, every Allied offensive move that has gone before has been preliminary and preparatory to this assault.

This becomes increasingly clear as the observer crosses from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific headquarters to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command. Both commanders, after more than a year of costly fighting on their separate fronts, at last stand before their common goal—Japan's key stronghold of Rabaul on New Britain Island.

Virtually Isolated

This air and sea base is the keystone of the entire Japanese southeastern flank. Rabaul was once protected by a string of air bases and garrisons extending on the right wing into the Solomons and on the left into New Guinea.

Gradually its wings have been clipped and Rabaul today, though powerfully defended by at least

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Span on Allied Bridge to Japan

The harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, is ablaze after the Nov. 2 raid on the Japanese base by planes of the United States Fifth Army Air Force. Japanese ship in foreground burns as B-25 (left center) passes spot where bomb or shell had just burst. White plume in foreground is water spout from bomb burst. Note fires along the shoreline. The Japanese, despite heavy losses in planes and ships, continue to risk more men, supplies, and equipment to keep control of this all-important base, keystone to Nippon holdings in the South Pacific.

In the Air:

Americans Hammer Targets in Norway

American bombers struck targets in Norway Nov. 16.

The Norwegian targets were not disclosed immediately. The Nazis have been harboring a number of their big warships in Norway's deep fjords.

The attack was the second by American heavy bombers on Norway. On July 24, a part of a heavy force hit a U-boat base and other installations at Trondheim, while others wrecked an important metal plant at Heroya.

The operations followed a renewed German air offensive against Britain with an attack for

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Children First the Aim As Stores Curtail Milk

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A little patience and a little less fear on the part of Greater Boston's milk consumers will work wonder in a situation which, though admittedly acute, still assures those who need it most—the children, those in the military services, and those in hospitals—adequate supplies to carry on until production increases, as it will shortly.

Such was the consensus of the larger milk distributors and storekeepers today as they devised every possible plan to allocate their curtailed supplies so that customers would get every possible drop.

Many storekeepers have introduced voluntary rationing plans, which have received the wholehearted approval of OPA authorities. Some even ask customers to show their ration books, thereby fixing the number of persons in a family and showing ages of minor children.

Self-service chain store managers have found it expedient to remove milk from the cases where customers formerly helped themselves, doling it out only on request — and even then limiting quantities so as to spread the supplay as evenly as possible.

Plans Praised

All such plans were praised today by Samuel A. Tator, Federal Market Administrator, whose chief concern was that children should come first. In this connection, he said that supplies to school restaurants were being allocated on the basis of sales for the week of Oct. 24.

Since many Boston schools were closed that week for the issuing of the No. 4 War Ration books, there had been some slight confusion, he said, but added that this was being ironed out, and the situation taken care of. He had only high praise for the Government's milk program which enabled students to obtain milk for two cents where they had formerly paid five cents. "They are the ones who should be supplied first," he emphasized.

Meantime, by way of allaying panicky customers who find their daily deliveries of milk cut in some instances by 50 per cent, Mr. Tator explained that the over-all cut in delivered milk probably would work out to only about 15 or 20 per cent.

Will Be Spread

"Let us take for consideration the case of a customer who normally had been receiving 21 quarts a week. Sometime during the week, that customer, cut 15 per cent, will lose three quarts. Now, it may, be that this curtailment will be spread over so that he won't miss it too much, or it may be that the driver may drop those three quarts off on just one delivery during the week.

"Such a drastic cut immediately stirs up the customer, and we get a flood of complaints," Mr. Tator said. And he added that delivery men were trying in every possible way to avoid such panic-stimulating programs, spreading their deliveries as evenly as possible.

Throughout the city, however, there was general praise from dealers for the way in which customers were accepting curtailed supplies. There also was hope that this week would see the low mark in milk production, and that from next week on there would be gradual improvement, with milk supplies back to nearly normal by the first of the year.

On every hand, it was pointed out that milk consumption had grown steadily during the past year, with industrial plants—especially those engaged in war work, obtaining greatly increased supplies for their workers.

New England Vote On Extension Of Tenure of Quezon

New England Votes in Congress

Action on the resolution for extending for the duration of the war the tenure of Manuel Quezon as President of the Philippines produced the major rollcalls last week in Congress. New England votes in the roll calls follow:

House

On recommittal of the resolution to the Committee on Insular Affairs for further study (rejected 119 to 169):

Yeas

Herter of Mass.; Fellow of Maine; Merrow of N. H.

Nays

Curley, McCormack, and Rogers of Mass.; McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Hale of Maine; Stearns of N. H.; Forand of R. I.; Plumley of Vt.

Not Voting

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Holmes, Lane, Martin, Philbin, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton and Luce of Connecticut; Smith of Maine; Fogarty of Rhode Island.

On adoption of the resolution (Passed 181 to 107):

Yeas

Curley, McCormack, and Rogers of Massachusetts; McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Connecticut; Hale of Maine; Stearns of New Hampshire; Forand of Rhode Island; Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Herter of Mass.; Fellows of Maine; Merrow of N. H.

Not Voting

Bates, Clason, Gifford, Goodwin, Holmes, Lane, Martin, Philbin, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton and Luce of Conn.; Smith of Maine; Fogarty of R. I.

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Fund Receives 10th Mystery Gift of $650

An anonymous contributor to the Greater Boston United War Fund has again sent his secretary to headquarters with his gift in the form of 13 fifty-dollar bills. For ten years this donor has steadfastly refused to let his identity be known. No questioning of the secretary has been of any avail. The receipt is still made out to "anonymous."

Accompanying the gift today was a list stipulating a number of fund agencies which were to share in the $650 contribution. It revealed the giver's broad interest in his community and included the names of boys' clubs, neighborhood houses, hospitals for women and children, convalescent homes, and homes for the aged. Largest allotment was $200 earmarked for the Free Hospital for Women, of which Fund Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., is President.

Estimated total contributions to date, Mr. Walker said, have reached the $4,200,000 mark, but he urged that everybody work harder than ever in the remaining nine days of the drive, to be sure the campaign goes over the top.

Swelling the amount will be the returns from the Boston Bruins-Canadiens hockey game at Boston Garden tonight which have been donated to the Fund. Special events between the periods are expected to add to the occasion.

The opening faceoff of the game will be made by Brig. Gen. Edmund Blais, Commanding Officer of the Quebec Defense Sector, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command.

Guests of Mrs. Walker will be 10 Marines from the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Contributions of more than $500 acknowledged by Fund headquarters today include the following:

Subscriptions of individuals:

$5,000—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors.
4,400—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Agoos.
2,850—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Runnewell.
2,500—Mrs. Fred R. Hayward.
2,000—Miss Louise M. Chamberlin; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Frost.
1,771—Christian Science Committee, First Report.
1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Jr.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle.
1,000—Phillips Brooks Statue Fund of Trinity Church: Hyman Glass.
1,300—Mrs. Robert DeW. Sampson.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thacher; Miss Florence E. Tower.
700—Mrs. A. N. Carruthers; Mrs. William N. Goodnow.
600—James L. Madden.
580—Mrs. John B. Osborn.
550—Benjamin G. Rae.
500—Mrs. Roger W. Cutler; Mrs. James B. Draper; Rev. and Mrs. A. Philip Guiles; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ilfeld; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley; Cushing Toppan.

Subscriptions of Companies:

$5,800—Salada Tea Company.
3,000—New England Confectionery Company; Standard Grocery Co.
2,850—Colonial Provision Company, Inc.
2,500—Cummings Machine Works.
2,125—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.
2,050—International Business Machines Corp.
1,500—Arthur C. Harvey Co.
1,250—Rival Foods Inc.
1,000—Boston Sausage & Provision Co., Inc.; Croft Brewing Company; Miller & Hollis, Inc.
850—Boston Drug & Beverage Corp.
750—Dwinell-Wright Company.
700—Barbour-Stockwell Company.
600—Armstrong Cork Company; Bartlett Varney & Company; Deran Confectionery Co., Inc.
500—Austin-Hastings Co., Inc.; Bay State Milling Company; Boston Beer Company; Dawson's Brewery, Inc.; Early & Moor, Inc.; Stanley W. Ferguson, Inc.; General Ice Cream Corp.; Haartz-Mason-Grower Co.; D. & L. Slade Co.

They Send Another Ship to Allied Fleet

Official United States Navy

Brookline Wife Sponsors "DE" for British

At sponsoring ceremony of H. M. S. Lawson at Boston Navy Yard today were, left to right, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District and the Navy Yard; Mrs. Carolyn True Pierce, sponsor, of Brookline; Mrs. Theobald, and the sponsor's husband, Col. Harold C. Pierce, District Marine Corps Officer, First Naval District.

Leather Strike End Proposed If the Discharged Men Go Back

Ending of the leather workers' strike in the Peabody-Salem district was proposed today by strike leaders on the basis of the return to work of the two employees whose layoff provoked the strike.

If the discharged workers are not included in the directive of the National War Labor Board to resume work, the strikers called for referring the dispute to President Roosevelt, and intimated that they expected the government to take over the struck leather companies.

The basis offered for settlement was at once interpreted by observers familiar with the procedure of the NWLB as unacceptable. The Board's policy is to require striking empolyees to return to their jobs with the isues unsettled, and to determine the merits when the strike is over.

In this case for the NWLB to ployees whose handling is the only issue in the strike, as the basis for settlement would be for the NWLB to say the strikers are right, it was commented, and the Board never says that.

If the striking leather workers in the Peabody-Salem area do not go back to their jobs tomorrow, their case will doubtless be placed before President Roosevelt for action, officials of the New England War Labor Board.

Dispute on how many workers are out ranged from 2,500 in 32 plants, as claimed by the National Leather Workers Union, an independent, which brought on the stoppage, to 1,500 in 13 plants, as asserted by manufacturers.

The walkout, which was produced by a jurisdictional row between rival labor organizations, has proved one of the most stubborn in wartime New England. After ignoring an appeal to return to work sent them a week ago by the National War Labor Board, the independent gave no greater heed to the similar order of the New England WLB.

Ultimatum was sent the strikers last night by Wayne L. Morse, a public member of the NWLB, in a wire saying that the National Board by unanimous vote had instructed him to direct the strikers to disband all picket lines, refrain from molestation of deliveries to or from any plant now in operation, and to refrain from interfering with workers going to their jobs in the plants in dispute. Concluding, Mr. Morse gave the board's specific instructions to the strikers to return to work not later than their regular starting time tomorrow.

Should they disregard the order to call off the tieup, the National WLB is expected to refer the deadlock to the President, and the President to call on the Director of Economic Stabilization, Fred M. Vinson. Mr. Vinson has authority to cancel draft deferments of the strikers, as well as to block their taking jobs in other war industry by refusing them certificates of availability.

This morning a delegation from the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association led by Bertram Creese, its Secretary, called on Governor Saltonstall at the State House in an effort to end the strike. The manufacturers were accompanied by Richard Russell, former Representative in Congress and one-time mayor of Cambridge.

The labor trouble arises out of two rival unions in the same industry. The independent formerly went into the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, then withdrew, and now there is great hostility between the organizations.

Five Civilian Navy Workers In U. S. Court

Five additional civilian employees of the Hingham Naval Ammunition Supply Depot were arraigned today before the United States Commissioner in Federal Court on charges of theft and conspiracy to steal numerous types of Government property including rocket pistols used by seamen for sending distress signals at sea.

This makes a total of 14 persons taken into custody during the past fortnight as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working in co-operation with local Naval authorities, pressed its investigation of the theft of Government property from naval establishments in the Boston area, according to Edward A. Soucy, agent in charge of the Boston FBI office.

The first nine persons arrested include some who are charged with the theft of liferaft emergency rations from Naval vessels tied up at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the stripping of equipment of Army vehicles awaiting shipment to foreign war theatres.

The sixth man taken into custody in the latest move of the F. B. I. in this investigation, was arrested today on charges of larceny of Government property and of receiving stolen Government property. He was George Gornstein of Dorchester, who was, according to Mr. Soucy, a practicing attorney in Boston until about 18 months ago when he secured defense work at the Naval Base, where he was working as a principal storekeeper at the time of his arrest.

In a confession to the F. B. I., Mr. Soucy said this morning, Mr. Gornstein admitted receiving two large tool chests which had been constructed from Government materials on his instructions at the Hingham Base. In addition, according to Mr. Soucy, he admitted receiving butter and other food items from a military kitchen at the base.

The five men arraigned today were John J. Driscoll of Mattapan, employed as a storekeeper; Harold Lichman of Hingham, principal storekeeper; William Burgess of East Bridgewater of the "stripping" department; Frank Mayone of Dorchester, ordnance man, David Grogan of North Weymouth, stein of Dorchester, principal storekeeper.

These six men were held in bail of $1,000 each for a hearing on Nov. 27 by United States Commissioner Hartin T. Hall.

In the Federal District Court today, before Judge George C. Sweeney, four of the defendants numbered among the 16 who had previously appeared before the Commissioner, pleaded not guilty to charges of embezzling arms and stores of the United States, and were held for trial on the same bail as set by the Commissioner.

Judge Sweeney said the trial would start next Tuesday. The four men were Charles J. Rosnell of West Bridgewater, Anthony V. Bruno of Woburn, Alphee Couture of Lawrence, and J. Joseph Murphy of Allston.

Boston-London Overnight By Air Planned After War

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar plans for overnight trans-Atlantic air service between Boston and Eire and the United Kingdom, as well as routes providing Boston with direct service to other European cities, South America and South Africa, have been announced by American Export Airlines, one of the two American flag air companies now operating transoceanic service.

Applications filed yesterday by American Export with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington contemplates a service from Chicago, New York and Washington, in addition to Boston. Announcements were also made by the company in each of these cities.

According to a route map published by American Export a round-robin service is contemplated from the three seaboard cities allowing passengers the option of traveling north or south to points outside the United States. The Chicago service to Europe is pictured as being direct and more or less upon the Great Circle route.

Room for 108 Passengers

American Export also contemplates the use of both flying boats and land planes, accommodating up to 108 passengers, for the new service. It was indicated that these new craft would be longer-range, scaled-up versions of present large-type flying boats and planes now used in transoceanic service. Indications of who would be the builders of the large-size craft which American Export intends to use was not disclosed. The prime builders of large aircraft today are, however, Vought-Sikorsky, Martin, Boeing, and Consolidated.

Operators today of the longest-range flying boats now in active service — the Vought - Sikorsky Excalibur, which is capable of a 3,600-mile range allowing for a nonstop flight from New York to Foynes, Eire—American Export's new craft in transoceanic service will provide at least 16 berths—the equivalent to a large single bed, —seats at least 40 inches wide, and stewardess service. The company is also a pioneer in the direct preparation of meals while in flight, its Excalibur craft being the only civil transoceanic airplanes equipped with a galley.

Four-Continent Service

Routes applied for by American Export in large part duplicate routes which the company is now flying for government emergency wartime purposes. At present American Export operates a four-continent service from New York, touching Europe, Africa, and South America. It was disclosed by a company official that an emergency flight recently covered these 11,000 route miles in an elapsed time of three days, four hours, and 56 minutes.

The North Atlantic proposed trunkline, therefore, parallels the company's present route between New York and Foynes, and extension is contemplated to Paris, Rome, Athens, Cairo, and Basra, hence to the terminal point of Bombay, India, by way of Karachi. At Athens another route diverges to supply service to Istanbul, Bucharest, and Sevastopol. Service from the United States on this trunkline will originate at New York, Boston, Washington, and Chicago.

The South American route also parallels present company operations. The route as now outlined will originate from the four American cities and proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Belem and Natal, Brazil, Ascension Island in the middle South Atlantic, Windhoek, South West Africa, to the terminal point of Capetown, South Africa. At Natal another route would diverge to Dakar, French West Africa, to Casablanca, French Morocco, Algiers, and thence across the Mediterranean to Rome.

Timilty Sponsors Gather Tonight for Final Appeal

Friends of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, who have been circulating petitions for his reappointment to that office, today prepared for their climactical meeting tonight at the James P. Timilty School in Roxbury. Simultaneously, the Boston Central Labor Union, a powerful member of the American Federation of Labor, will hold a meeting at 177 Huntington Avenue for the purpose of considering endorsement of the Police Commissioner's reappointment.

With Mr. Timilty's term expiring on Nov. 25, various Greater Boston groups, including the Boston City Council, have gone on record as in favor of the police head's reappointment, although Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has demanded that Governor Saltonstall appoint a new commissioner.

Resolutions, asking the Governor to reappoint Mr. Timilty have been adopted by the Boston Police Post, 1,018, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the General Committee of the City of Boston Cab Drivers Association.

In the meantime, friends of Mr. Timilty continued to circulate petitions with reports that signatures were rolling up in ever increasing numbers.

According to Deputy Sheriff Joseph P. Kilday, in charge of the "Keep Timilty" campaign, signature returns have reached the 65,000 mark. He said he believed that some 100,000 Boston residents will have signed by the close of the meeting tonight.

Mr. Kilday said the campaign started off as a modest undertaking on the part of the Marshall Club of Roxbury but now has exceeded all expectations. Originally, he said, it was intended only to obtain the support of the Commissioner's friends and neighbors, then suddenly the committee became aware of an overwhelming sentiment throughout the city to have the Commissioner continue in his present post.

Mr. Kilday believes, moreover, that tonight's mass meeting in the Timilty School will attract an overflow gathering. The auditorium can easily accommodate 2,000 persons.

Because of the mounting signatures to be tabulated 15 girls, members of American Legion Post 44 of Roxbury, have volunteered to count the petition signatures.

Lowell Truck Drivers Strike

A general truck drivers' strike in Lowell tied up all local motor carriers there today, making no exception for war freight.

The walkout of the 300 men concerned one of the biggest trucking tieups in Massachusetts since the war.

Cause is given as delay of the National War Labor Board in handling the case of the union, which asks a wage increase.

A panel hearing on the dispute was held by the NWLB in August and it went to the Board in September, but the Board had other similar cases before it, including some from other truck drivers' unions in Lawrence, Haverhill and other New England cities.

While the NWLB is said to have been considering the Lowell case, the strike has caused it to stop, and hence the tieup is actually holding up action on the dispute, WLB officials (not NWLB) said here today.

This is the second strike for the same reason. Two months ago the drivers were out three days. They were persuaded to go back to their jobs by Maj. Nicholas Morrissey of the U. S. Army's First Zone Transportation Office, and P. H. Jennings, New England representative of the teamsters' union. Major Morrissey is former Business Agent of the Boston teamsters' union and a former President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

The striking union is Local 49 of the teamsters', one of the biggest affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. It took only half an hour's talk by Major Morrissey and Mr. Jennings to get the men to call off their previous strike.

Renewal of the walkout is so complete that no trucks of any carrier domiciled within the city are moving, it is reported. However, trucks from other areas are going through. The tieup began yesterday morning.

The command of the First Army Transportation Corps is investigating the situation.

The Commanding Office of the First Zone, Transportation Corps, U. S. Army has assigned Major Morrissey, his industrial relations officer, and several staff assistants to Lowell to ascertain the extent of the strike and its effect on the movement of any and all War Department freight that may be involved.

Coal Problem Up to One Man

Continued from Page 1

co-operation with Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator, who was desirous that Mr. Bowditch assume complete charge of the hard-coal problem.

"Mr. Bowditch is President of C. H. Sprague & Son Company; a member of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes' War Council Solid Fuels Committee; Chairman of the New England Regional Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Transportation with reference to water-borne transportation of coal, and brings to this position an intimate knowledge of all phases of the solid fuels industry.

"In accepting this office, Mr. Bowditch is giving up his private business connection to the extent necessary to carry out the duties of this appointment."

Mayor Tobin, in turn, pledged that he would carry his fight for some kind of fuel direct to Washington. Armed with statistics made available through the Welfare survey, he also will fortify himself with firsthand information obtained from the coal dealers themselves.

The Mayor acted immediately on receipt of a letter from Charles J. Potter, newly appointed "coal czar" of America, in which the latter frankly stated that there would not be enough hard coal to go around, adding that he would do his best to ship into this area some prepared soft coal for household use.

Finding that about 100 social workers could be borrowed for two days, Mayor Tobin ordered them to undertake the survey of coal supplies in some 1,000 representative homes in various sections of the city.

These supplies are termed "hidden inventories" by the coal dealers. The Mayor's survey will reveal that figure.

You Must Talk Turkey to Get One Even for a Tom for Your Backyard

If you and your family would like a nice fat turkey for Thanksgiving, why not breed one?

Of course, there's only about a week in which to go intothe turkey raising business and be able to cash in on it for the Thanksgiving dinner, but, apparently that's sufficient, if you know how to go about it.

Turkey growers have had OPA ceiling prices established on any birds they may sell at the farms—dressed for market.

But, there's no ceiling price on live birds on the hoof for breeding purposes. And that's the loophole. Many customers are finding that growers—unwilling to part with turkeys at ceiling prices, or who have sold a large part of their stock to jobbers—are still glad to part with a nice fat Tom Turkey, "provided it is for breeding purposes."

In most cases, there's a flat price of about $15. You take the bird along with you.

But—wait! Perhaps, after parting with your money, you suddenly feel a tinge of regret. After all, you decide, you just don't have the space to raise turkeys, and this one would look better—and taste better, too—on your dinner table on Thanksgiving Day.

You merely arrange then, at a slight additional charge, to have your "breeding - purposes - only" turkey killed and dressed.

That, according to good authority, is how some turkey raisers are getting around the ceiling prices without resorting to actual "black market" transactions.

Perhaps they took their tip from the potato growers, who, you may recall, used to sell their spuds for "seed purposes only" back last spring when potatoes were scarce.

Anyway, there's one way in which many persons are obtaining their Thanksgiving turkeys this year.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clear—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and considerably colder tonight; fair and colder Wednesday; moderate to occasionally fresh winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder south portion and partly cloudy, continued cold, north portion.

Vermont: Clearing and colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, colder south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Clearing and considerably colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; fresh winds along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:01 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 3:39 a. m., height 8.5 feet.

Boost in Postal Rates Protested

A vigorous protest against proposed increases in postal rates to obtain additional general revenue was voiced today by the Board of Directors of the Advertising Club of Boston.

In telegrams to Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Majority Floor Leader; Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Floor Leader; Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, member of the Ways and Means Committee, the Directors said:

"Advertising Club of Boston representing some 400 advertising, printing and other business executives, including largest users of second, third class and air mail in this section, vigorously protest proposed increases in postal rates as high as 100 per cent. We object strongly to the principle of using the postal service for raising general revenue."

Northeastern U. Elects

Six new members have been elected to the Northeastern University Corporation, according to an announcement made by President Carl S. Ell of the University. They were Irwin L. Moore, President of the New England Power Association; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, David F. Edwards, President of the Saco-Lowell Shops, and Harold B. Richmond, Treasurer of the General Radio Company.

Boston 1630-1872 Exhibit Is Popular

The "Boston 1630-1872" exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts has brought 36,149 visitors to the galleries during its first three weeks.

It will close on December 5. There can be no extension of the date, even though it is proving so popular, for the loans must be returned to various historical societies, museums and private collections.

Six Special Music Scholarships With Hartt Foundation Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16—Donation of $2,500 to provide funds for six special music scholarships with the Julius Hartt Musical Foundation of this city, by Alfred C. Fuller, chairman of the board of the Fuller Brush Company, was announced today by Moshe Paranov, Foundation Director.

Each of the scholarships will represent a value of more than $400 each, according to Mr. Paranov's announcement. Two scholarships will be offered in opera, two in piano, and two in violin study with outstanding teachers. All will be known as the Alfred C. Fuller Scholarships.

The two opera scholarships will provide operatic and vocal study with Friedrich Schorr, former leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, now head of the voice and opera departments of the Hartt School. One of the scholarships will offer specialization in Wagnerian opera, in which Mr. Schorr was a leading exponent. The scholarships also carry with them special dramatic coaching from Dr. Elemer Nagy, head of the School's dramatic department.

The piano scholarships will offer study with Moshe Paranov, pianist and teacher, and will include private coaching with Harold Bauer, pianist. The violin scholarships will provide study with Rubin Segal, head of the Hartt violin department, and with Hans Letz, violin pedagogue.

Applications may be made immediately by singers between the ages of 18 and 24, and by pianists and violinists of any age up to 24, the announcement stated. Auditions will be held in Hartford on Dec. 1.

Boston Paper Collections

The Boston collection of waste paper in Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 was postponed today because of inclement weather, and city trucks from the Department of Public Works were scheduled to resume the collections in these wards as well as Wards 11, 12, 13, and 14 tomorrow, the Boston Salvage Committee announced.

Wills to Speak

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont will speak in Boston tonight before a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Bradford at 7 o'clock. Also on the program will be Congressman Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose. Both speakers will be introduced by Miss Carolyn LaVers, President of the Club. Miss Cora E. Mackenzie of Auburndale will speak on current events.

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Double Probe of Liquor Trade To Seek Out Reported Abuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Stirred by reports of illicit liquor traffic across the nation, the Senate Judiciary Committee will begin next week a full-dress inquiry into current liquor shortages, bootlegging, price violations, and general law-breaking within the alcoholic beverage industry.

Simultaneously, the Department of Justice disclosed that it is conducting an investigation to determine whether the Antitrust Laws are being broken by big distillers who are reportedly buying out small concerns and forcing unwanted brands on dealers.

The Senate Committee yesterday named a five-man subcommittee headed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Judiciary Chairman, and asked the Committee on Audit and Control for an expense account of $10,000 to carry on its work.

"You may look for some startling revelations," Senator Van Nuys declared, expressing his opinion that there is a "widespread conspiracy among a few persons, chiefly the big distillers, to hoard stocks, create a scarcity of liquor, raise prices, and make big profits."

Bootleggers on Way Back

The current liquor shortage—resulting from the all-out conversion of the nation's distilleries to manufacture of war vital industrial alcohol in October, 1942, while simultaneously people with big war earnings in their pockets have sought to purchase more liquor than ever—is being exploited, according to the best available evidence, in these ways:

1. The distillers are charged with withholding big liquor stocks from the market in the hopes of increasing the scarcity, boosting prices, and then making bigger profits.

2. "Black market" operations, with bootleggers and hijackers returning to their old haunts, are springing up as liquor is sold illegally at prices far above established OPA ceilings.

3. With the liquor industry always attracting to itself a high percentage of lawbreakers, further difficulties are anticipated if Congress boosts prices still higher by approving imposition of higher liquor excise taxes, as proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee.

4. The liquor industry is accused of evading OPA price-control regulations by simply withdrawing established brands from the trade and marketing new blends of whisky and other drinks not heretofore listed at new high prices.

Should Aid Dry Cause

5. Big distilling corporations are charged with violating the Antitrust Laws by buying up independent distilleries and wineries and then forcing unwanted brands and stocks on dealers.

The Senate inquiry, resulting from a resolution introduced last Friday by Senator James M. Scrugham (D), of Nevada, is broad enough to cover all these phases. The Judiciary Subcommittee will have power to subpoena witnesses and use the facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While the Committee is not motivated by any general desire to bring about a return of prohibition and is primarily concerned with investigating a situation involving law-breaking and general chaos, the evidence turned up, it is believed, will be ammunition for the temperance cause.

Last June, Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., public relations concern representing distillers and consumer outlets, said normal liquor stocks now aging in bonded warehouses were adequate to last three to four years on a rationed basis. The distillers have since been practicing a voluntary rationing, but the Senators charge that rationing has now become a deliberate attempt to cause a national scarcity so as to make big profits later and simultaneously to exert pressure for a "holiday" from the manufacture of war alcohol, to replenish beverage stocks.

Government Seeks Revenue

Senator Van Nuys said he would show by expert testimony that it does not improve liquor to age it beyond six years and hence that the present revenue law allowing the holding of liquor under bond for eight years without payment of the federal excise tax of $6 a gallon could be amended to shorten the time. The Government is interested in forcing some of the "bonded stocks" onto the market for revenue purposes.

Although no formal comment was forthcoming in congressional quarters on action of the Board of Directors of the American Distilling Company, which has voted to sell the company's entire inventory of barrelled whisky to the common-stock holders at cost on a "pro-rate" basis, Senator Van Nuys indicated that the "motives" behind such whisky dividends would be carefully probed.

The investigation will focus on profits and check as well into volume of production since repeal and formulas of new blends now being being marketed. In addition to Chairman Van Nuys, the Senate Committee will include Senators Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia; Abe Murdock (D) of Utah; John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut; Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

Simultaneously, a conference of Legislative representatives from 12 industrial states, including New York, Ohio and Michigan, has opened at Albany to consider state remedies for the liquor chaos.

State Liquor Probes

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Legislative representatives of 12 industrial States are going to see what can be done about correcting conditions in the liquor industry that have resulted in acute shortages in many sections as the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons near.

Calling of the conference—to be held under auspices of the Council of state governments—was announced by Assemblyman Harold Ostertag (R), Chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation, as he began a preliminary inquiry yesterday into conditions in New York City and State.

Mr. Ostertag's announcement followed a statement by Representative Donald O'Toole (D) of New York, that unless a rationing system is instituted in New York, or other corrective measures adopted, officials will be confronted with "bootlegging, lawlessness, and the return of prohibition."

"All the old mobsters are drifting back into town," Mr. O'Toole telegraphed Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. "They think the old days are coming back. The next thing will be gang wars and shootings. Hi-jackings have already started."

Canada's Varied Makeup

Canada's population is 52 per cent British, 28 per cent French, 17 per cent other European, and 3 per cent of Asiatic, Negro, India and Esquimo origins.

Whitemarsh Hall to Become Busy Laboratory

Where Chemistry Experts Will Work to Aid Industry and Agriculture

Pennsylvania Salt Company purchases Pennsylvania home of Edward T. Stotesbury, former head of Drexel and Co., banking house and a partner in the House of Morgan, to develop and extend its research facilities.

Filipinos Hear Liberation Day Surely on Way

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night assured the people of the Philippines, on the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, that the United States is working and fighting "for the day of your liberation" and the time when "the Japanese enemy is finally and totally defeated."

The presidential message was made public in a radio address over NBC by Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court, former Governor General of the Philippines, who said he had "a strong conviction" that if the Japanese are still in the Philippines next Nov. 15 "their days in the islands will be of brief number."

In a message to Justice Murphy, the President said:

"Today, on this anniversary, and on every day that shall pass until the Japanese enemy is finally and totally defeated, the American people send messages of hope and faith to you, the gallant people of the Philippine Commonwealth.

"We work and we fight for the day of your liberation—for the day when your Government shall be restored to Manila—when you shall enjoy the true freedom and independence and national dignity which you have so fully earned."

Movie Operators Charge Wages Cut Due to Conspiracy

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Six members of the movie operators union charged in a circuit court suit yesterday that the pay of the unionists had been reduced through a conspiracy involving union officials, film corporations and "representatives of the Capone mob."

The plaintiffs, who are members of the Chicago Moving Picture Machine Operators Union, Local 110, asked for an accounting and demanded the books and records of the defendants be produced.

They claimed the amount allegedly lost through wage cuts "may reach the sum total of $5,000,000."

The suit charged that union members had taken pay reductions of 20 per cent and 10 per cent since 1932 as a result of agreements between union officers and film companies, and that the companies paid "bribes" to union officers, William Bioff and Nick Dean.

It also alleged that, through a similar agreement in 1937, one operator, instead of two, was assigned to a booth and the employers paid "representatives of the Capone mob, William Bioff and Nick Dean, the sum of $1,060 a year for each man so eliminated from his job."

Mr. Bioff, once a power in movie unions, has been sentenced to prison for extortion.

John K. Allen

John K. Allen, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was well known in the advertising field, having devoted 52 years to this profession. He served as the advertising manager of The Christian Science Monitor for six years, 1911 to 1917. Mr. Allen resigned from the Monitor in 1917 to take up other work but returned in 1922 as Financial Advertising Manager.

Born in Chelsea, Michigan, Mr. Allen started his advertising career in 1883. He owned and published three newspapers in Chicago.

Mr. Allen was extremely active in numerous civic and social organizations. He had charge of publicity for the New England States Y. M. C. A. campaign; headed two campaigns for the American Library Association during World War I for war camp libraries; and directed one campaign for the Navy Relief Society.

After serving as chairman of publicity committeee of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England in 1917 the United States Treasury Department asked him to devote his entire time to Liberty Loan work in New England. He remained the Committee's publicity chairman until it was disbanded in 1919.

Mr. Allen retired from the Monitor in 1935.

Researchers Move to Mansion In Suburb of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—Modern chemical research, seeking discoveries to aid many fields of industry and agriculture, soon will get under way in Whitemarsh Hall, home of the late Edward T. Stotesbury and showplace of the Philadelphia suburbs, recently purchased by the Pennsylvania Salt Company.

Researchers move into the mansion with test tubes and equipment to transform it into a busy laboratory when alterations are completed. Its new owners are manufacturers of chemicals for agriculture, industry, and the public services.

Leonard T. Beale, President of the company, summed up the transformation this way:

"Surely it is a kind fate which destined the Stotesbury mansion to become a crucible from which the spirit of American industry will, through the magic of modern research methods, evolve new and wonderful discoveries—inventions which will line up with the remarkable achievements in plastics and electronics to make the future America a better place in which to live.

"Here chemistry will find one of its most important workshops. It may well stand out as an important factor in the ever-increasing influence of chemistry in our daily lives."

The house and approximately 30 acres of the original 308-acre tract will be converted. No manufacturing will be carried on, but the company's natural scientists will make it their headquarters for the study of chemicals.

Whitemarsh Hall dates from 1916, when Mr. Stotesbury, then the active head of Drexel & Co., banking house, and a partner in the House of Morgan, began building his dream mansion.

The house, once described as "suggestive of an Ionic Temple" and later called "a stately mansion of formal English classic or Georgian type of limestone interior," was five years in construction. It lies between Willow Grove Avenue and Paper Mill Road, Montgomery County, north of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

The house itself contains 147 rooms, has 12 bathrooms and three elevators. The great ballroom measures 64 by 35 feet, with galleries on each side leading to circular palm courts, each 31 feet in diameter. Nearly 1,000 guests were entertained in the mansion at one time.

From the main facade, the building seems to be only two stories high. Actually there are six floors, two entirely underground.

But, all this magnificence aside, the main glory of the estate was its gardens, designed along the lines of the famous gardens at Versailles. These are to be preserved under terms of the sale.

The name of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company is partly misleading. Originally it did manufacture salt, but today its activities cover many wide fields in chemistry.

The company has been the exclusive importer of cryolite, important in the manufacture of aluminum, and its cryolite insecticides have been used in tremendous quantities this year in the protection of food crops vital to the nation.

Besides its two plants in the Philadelphia area, the company has factories at Natrona, Pa., near Pittsburgh; Wyandotte, Mich.; Easton, Pa.; Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and Tulsa, Okla.

Although some changes will be necessary to make Whitemarsh Hall, currently assessed at $585,000, an adequate center for research, the conversion is expected to be completed soon.

Ordnance Plant In Utah to Close

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov 16 (AP)—The Utah Ordnance Plan with approximately 8,000 employees, will be closed on or before Dec. 31, Army officials disclosed yesterday.

Maj. Richard J. Smith of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance told reporters that the workers would be released in "an orderly manner" to permit them to obtain employment in other war work.

An abundance of small-caliber ammunition was responsible for the decision to close, Major Smith said, and added that the plant had produced more small-caliber bullets than were turned out in the entire United States during World War I.

Draft Violator In War Sentenced

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 (AP)—A man who participated in the Sicilian invasion, and later was torpedoed, was sentenced to five years in prison today—as a draft law violator.

Henry Edgar McCone, husky, blond star of the 1940 Swarthmore College football team, pleaded no contest to a charge of failing to appear for induction. Mr. McCone, who served on a merchant marine vessel in the Sicily invasion, said he had conscientious objections to service with the "armed forces."

U. S. District Judge George A. Welsh said he was "sorry" to impose sentence but that the courts have no authority to interfere with Selective Service classifications made by draft boards. Mr. McCone, classified 1A-O, the noncombatant class, sought a 4-E, or objectors' classification. He said he was willing to return to the merchant marine.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from the Second Church of Christ, Scientist.
Single from $4; double from $7; Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

U. S. Workers Defy Congress To Fight Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Three Federal employees defied Congress Nov. 15 by reporting for work as usual.

The lawmakers, in a rider attached to an appropriation bill last summer, decreed that their salaries should be stopped Nov. 15 because of alleged affiliation with subversive organizations.

Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., were at their desks in the Federal Communications here. Mr. Watson is chief of the analysis division. Mr. Dodd, son of the late Ambassador to Germany, reported around midday for his customary shift editing news monitored from foreign broadcasts.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes already has said that Robert Morss Lovett would continue at his post in the Virgin Islands after Nov. 15 and sue for his salary. Mr. Lovett was Government Secretary of the Islands when Congress took action against him, and was appointed by Mr. Ickes last month to another position with similar duties, Executive Assistant to the Governor.

President Roosevelt has announced he considers Congress' action against the three men to be unconstitutional.

In the case of Mr. Lovett, Secretary Ickes told the House Insular Affairs Committee on Nov. 10 that the only way to get the matter in the courts was to disobey Congress.

Grange Looks to Its Youth For Strength in the Future

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16—The oldest of the big farm organizations is joining the youth movement. Convinced that future strength of the National Grange, now beginning its 77th year, lies in boys and girls of today, the annual convention here is taking steps to build up membership among young people from 14 to 26 years of age by giving them more responsibility in the work of the fraternity.

Albert S. Goss, re-elected yesterday for another two-year term as National Master, welcomed to a place beside him on the platform the young President of the Future Farmers of America, an organization of high-school boys studying vocational agriculture, and invited him to address the Grange.

Robert Bowman of Buttonwillow, Calif., convinced the membership that youth of today has poise and judgment when he told of the constructive work of his organization of some 200,000 lads who expect to go into farming.

Operates Father's Farm

Bob himself can hardly be called a future farmer, however. His farming is in the present. Since his father joined the Navy, this recent high-school graduate has replaced him as operator of a 75-acre irrigated farm. He is also an active Granger, holding office in both local and county Grange organizations. Bob did not speak of his own achievements, however, but rather of those of his organization, and urged Grange members to welcome future farmers into their ranks and to encourage them by taking an interest in their work.

The Grange heard young Bowman with the utmost sympathy, for its leaders are giving much thought to the very things he recommended. Today one of the newest of Grange standing committees, that on youth, reported that 22 State Granges have acted in accord with its recent recommendation to set up state and local youth committees. James C. Farmer, of Keene, N. H., a National Grange officer who is chairman of this committee, read its report which stated that the Grange now has about 250,000 members in the 14-26 age group.

Work Just Beginning

"But the real work in this field is just beginning, as the committees have now surveyed the opportunities for service among the youthful members of their Grange as well as those in the community not yet members of our order," the Youth Committee declared.

Reports from states showed Granges finding a variety of ways to interest youth. Rhode Island Granges, for example, staged plays, organized choirs, held debates for young people on such subjects as juvenile delinquency and its prevention, organized dancing classes under a professional teacher, and trained drill teams. Some Granges even bought juke boxes for their halls so the young folks could dance after meetings.

Juvenile Grange work, organized especially for children under 14, is also getting much attention. Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell, juvenile superintendent, said that activities in a majority of the children's Granges have been accelerated over 75 per cent in the past year. Ohio led the states in juvenile membership growth.

Elections this year resulted mainly in re-elections, from the national master on down the list. Three exceptions were the election of Maurice A. Doan, Master of the Wyoming Grange, as Assistant Steward; William J. Rich, New York Master, as Chaplain, and Mrs. William B. Pearson of Ogilvie, Minn., as Flora.

The next convention, by vote of the delegates, will be held in North Carolina—probably Winston-Salem, although the choice of city is left to the Executive Committee.

Deportation Asked

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16 (AP)—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative today to go on record as demanding that all Japanese in the United States at the end of the war be deported to Japan.

A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Sehlmeyer, Master of the California State Grange. He asked favorable action also on a resolution urging that all Japanese camps be transferred from supervision of the War Relocation Authority to the Army.

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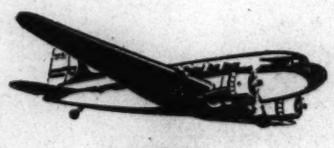

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Two Farces and an Operetta Are Added to Current Stage Fare in Boston

'The Doughgirls' Is Farce Of Wartime Washington

By L. A. Sloper

"The Doughgirls," which opened at the Colonial Theater last night, is a farce in the tradition of "Three Men on a Horse" and "Room Service." Set in a Washington hotel room, it has a little fun over wartime housing conditions, but its main business is mass production of machine-made laughs, which come off the assembly line one a minute.

Three young women of the gold-digger class, hoping to be married to the men they are traveling with, camp down in a suite well designed for them by Frederick Fox. The premises have as much privacy as a railway waiting room. They are invaded by practically everybody in the capital, including an amorous general, a rubber tsar, and a Russian girl sniper. Considering the ribaldry of the material, the treatment is less salacious than might be expected, but delicacy is not the outstanding quality of the piece.

Under the expert supervision of George S. Kaufman, the machine runs smoothly and steadily. The cast has been shrewdly selected, and it operates with precision timing. All the stock characters are here, even to the irrelevant little man who wanders in and out looking for a place to sleep, and they all do just what is expected of them.

It would not be profitable to go deeply into the plot. Eventually the complications, marital and financial, are all resolved, or on the way toward resolution, and the final whistle leaves the factory in good order.

The three doughgirls are represented by Betty Furness as the hard-boiled Edna; by Leila Ernst as Vivian, who is beautiful but not very bright, and by Peggy French as Nan, who finally gets her man and an invitation to luncheon at the White House.

Lenore Ulric plays the Russian sniper with a fine sense of direct action. Taylor Holmes brings to the role of the general a comedic technique surprisingly reminiscent of Victor Moore. Ann Mason won a round applause for her depiction of a catty wife. The aspiring bridegrooms are done with appropriate distraction by Russell Hardie, Don Kohler, and Henry Richards. Viola Roache, Royal Beal, and Joe Marks are other familiar players.

The Don Cossacks in Full Cry

A few of the singers in the chorus which comes to Symphony Hall for performances Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon.

'The Doughgirls'

Colonial Theater — Max Gordon presents "The Doughgirls," a comedy by Joseph Fields, staged by George S. Kaufman, setting by Frederick Fox. First time in Boston, beginning Nov. 15, 1943. The cast:

Julian Cadman	Russell Hardie
Edna	Betty Furness
Mr. Jordan	Alfred Kappeler
Col. Harry Halstead	Don Kohler
Vivian	Leila Ernst
Nan	Peggy French
Brig.-Gen. Slade	Taylor Holmes
Tom Dillon	Henry Richards
Judge Honoria Blake	Viola Roache
Natalia Chodorov	Lenore Ulric
A Stranger	Joe Marks
Orderly	Louis Cruger
Warren Buckley	Royal Beal
Sylvia	Ann Mason
Chaplain Stevens	Le Roi Operti
Admiral Owens	William Roselle
Timothy Walsh	Frank Otto
Stephen Forbes	Bram Nossen
Father Nicolai	Peter Lopouhin

'Blossom Time' at Shubert

By Winthrop P. Tryon

In "autumn's chilling showers" occurred at the Shubert Theater last night a return of the operetta, "Blossom Time," music adapted by Sigmund Romberg from instrumental themes and vocal airs of Schubert and from tunes of Berté; words worked out by Dorothy Donnelly after Willner and Reichert. The hero, the historic personage, Franz Schubert, composer, was portrayed by Roy Barnes; the heroine, Mitzi, a figure of fantasy representing someone Schubert might have been in love with, was pictured by Barbara Scully. In respect to voice, Franz and Mitzi are a baritone-soprano set-up. As for a musical-comedy tenor, that evidently is not a prime requirement for this study in dramatic biography, though a sing-high performer or two can be heard among the men down along the cast.

For "Blossom Time" is hardly the singing operetta that its sound makes it seem. Melody prevails, but the coming at it is in the fancy of the people in the audience rather than in the vocal display by the persons on the stage. That is the explanation, perhaps, of the charm and popularity of the piece. It is the inner ear of the listener that finds pleasure, the ear that scarcely needs a parade of polished noise to get satisfaction. A little succession of notes from an orchestral instrument, or a short passage of harmony from an ensemble of the actors, and the song is sung.

Everything is hint and impression; and yet the thing must be done right, and we may be sure that for the men and women taking the parts the job is a very actual one. It looked easy, to be sure, for Mr. Barnes to bring Franz Schubert back to life. All he had to do was to have his face made up in imitation of profiles of the composer that have come down, heavy shock of hair, spectacles and the rest of it. That, and just walk on the stage.

Very simple; but ah, these simplicities! A great deal of intricacy has to be cleared out of the way before the simple matter is arrived at. Mr. Barnes could no doubt tell about it; for certainly he carried the illusion of the living, breathing musician, Franz Schubert, composer of the Serenade and of the Unfinished Symphony, through with steady conviction. Ticklish business: the least jar on the side of realism, and the whimsy collapses. It is a tight-rope trick, and Mr. Barnes executed it without sign of slip.

He was helped in all possible ways, no need of questioning, by his associates, from Miss Scully all the way through the list of masks. All kinds of stock old-comedy types of the Italian and Viennese schools were authentically represented—Roy Cropper as Schober, friend of the hero, Franz, and indispensable supporter of the actor in the role of hero; Doug Leavitt, Victor Morley and Helene Arthur, too, each mastering in one way or another the traditions of comic impersonation.

'Blossom Time'

Shubert Theater—The Messrs. Shubert present "Blossom Time," book and lyrics adapted by Dorothy Donnelly from the original of A. M. Willner and H. Reichert, music from the melodies of Franz Schubert and H. Berté, adapted and augmented by Sigmund Romberg, direction J. J. Shubert, settings by Watson Barratt. Beginning Nov. 15, 1943. The cast:

Kupplewelser	Paul Revell
Vogel	Don Loring Rogers
Flower Girl	Marion Bradley
Von Schwind	George Beach
La Bellabruna	Helen Arthur
Count Scharntoff	Victor Morley
Franz Schubert	Roy Barnes
Mitzi	Barbara Scully
Fritzi	Greta Borjeson
Kitzi	Grace Worth
Binder	Jay Davis
Erkman	Dick Briggs
Domeyer	Elliott Robertson
Christian Kranz	Doug Leavitt
Baron Franz Schober	Roy Cropper
Rosie	Willa Carr
Mrs. Kranz	Ruth Lockwood
Greta	Lana Barry
Mrs. Coberg	Pamela Dow

Saroyan in January

Saroyan's new play, "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral," which was postponed by the Tributary Theater because of the popularity of the "Macbeth" production, will be presented in January.

"An Errand for Uncle," an unproduced play by Clifford Odets, will be filmed by Warner Brothers, with Elia Kazen as director.

'Abie's Irish Rose' Seen In Revival at Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

No one would have thought that "Abie's Irish Rose" would be back again, even in this season of wonders, but here it is at the Plymouth and practically rolling 'em in the aisles.

Anne Nichols' play is one of the curiosities of the American stage. When it first made its appearance in the 1920's it was not greeted with any marked critical enthusiasm. It's not that kind of drama. But it ran for some five years in New York and until its record was topped by "Tobacco Road" it held the title for the longest run on Broadway. Innumerable road companies flourished. In Boston the voluminous records of the Shaw Theater Collection at Harvard show that the play was visible for weeks at the Castle Square in 1925 and returned for another extended run in 1928 at the Plymouth.

Sitting before the play today it is possible both to agree with the early critical estimates of its merits and to understand perhaps some of the reasons for its success. As dramatic writing it rates low. But as popular entertainment it has its place. It is a compound of racial humors, dialect comedy, Malapropisms, familiar sentiments, stock characters, and long tested farcical situations. Its story is simple and its development sufficiently obvious so that the series of complications can be forseen by the audience and doubly enjoyed—first in anticipation and later in realization.

To those at the Plymouth last evening the play apparently was hilarious. They were not only vastly amused by the story about Abie and his Irish bride—married first by a Methodist minister, again by a rabbi, and a third time by a priest despite the opposition of his old-fashioned Jewish father and her pugnacious Irish dad—but they were equally entertained by the broad farcial embroideries which the players added on their own account.

There is little use for subtle acting in such entertainment. An abundance of enthusiasm takes its place. Robert Leonard, who is an able dialect comedian, sketches in the Jewish father with broad strokes. Donald Brian does as much for the Irish parent of the bride. Vincent Gardner is the Abie of the title, very much of a stock romantic part. Louise Snyder as his Irish Rose is a pretty girl who seems a little undecided whether or not to speak with a brogue. Abe Gore and Bertha Walden, as the neighbors who drop in, have a field day of farcical acting. Practically every trick known to the trade is exhibited by them during the course of the evening.

Donald Brian and Robert Leonard

In the Christmas scene of "Abie's Irish Rose," now at the Plymouth

'Abie's Irish Rose'

At the Plymouth—Revival of Anne Nichols' farce, presented by Frank McCoy, directed by Miss Nichols, and provided with settings by Cirker and Robbins. The cast:

Isaac Cohen	Abe Gore
Mrs. Isaac Cohen	Bertha Walden
Rabbi Samuels	James O'Neill
Solomon Levy	Robert Leonard
Abe	Vincent Gardner
Rosemary	Louis Snyder
Patrick Murphy	Donald Brian
Father Whalen	Herbert Duffy
Maid of Honor	Joyce Sirola
Bridesmaids	
Marjorie McLean, Ruth Colby, Betty Levy, Jean Cooper	
Flower Girls	
Carolyn Powers, Barbara Powers	

Bruno

Hélène Arthur

In "Blossom Time," at the Shubert. Miss Arthur, whose real name is Herta Auer, is the daughter of Mischa Auer.

Today's FM Program

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Shall We Waltz.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Norway Fights On.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Lewis H. Brown.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta; Orchestra.

Concerts in Prospect

The Don Cossacks Russian Male Chorus and Dancers will give an extra performance at Symphony Hall on Saturday night, Nov. 20. The program is as follows:

Funeral Service Legend and "Blessed Art Thou, O Lord," Tchaikovsky; "In Thy Kingdom," Tchesnokoff; "Russian Fair," "Parting," "Song of an Apple," arr. Shvedoff; "Through the Street," Varlanoff; Song of Stenka Razin; Two Soldier Songs, "In Praise of Raspberries," Campaign Son, arr. Shvedoff; Campaign Song, Kuban Song, "At the Smithy," arr. Jaroff; and Hymn of the United Nations, Shostakovitch, arr. S. Jaroff.

For Two Pianos

Vronsky and Babin, duo-pianists, will give the following program in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28, as one of the events in Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series:

Sonata in C minor, Bach; "An die Musik," Schubert; Adagio and Fugue, Mozart; Symphonic Dances, Rachmaninoff; Three Études, Babin; Tango and Circus Polka, Stravinsky; and "Dance of the Tumblers," Rimsky - Korsakoff, arr. Babin.

Trapp Family

The Trapp Family Singers give a concert in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, as one of the events in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series. They reappear on Monday night, Dec. 6, for the benefit of the Catholic Guild for the Blind.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Voice of the Turtle," comedy by John Van Druten. Starring Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30: (Last week.)

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee: Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Thanksgiving Day at 3.

Music

Jordan Hall—Boston debut of Sari Biro, Hungarian pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 1:30, 4, 6:25, 8:50.

Exeter—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:55, 5:05, 8:20.

Fenway—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Passage to Suez," Warren William. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Victory Through Air Power," 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 5:40, 9. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mobray. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, Robert Montgomery. 11:51 a. m., 3:13, 6:35, 9:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. 10:18 a. m., 1:40, 5:02, 8:06.

Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:55, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 2:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Passage to Suez," Warren William. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO—Boston—Fired Wife," Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"The City That Stopped Hitler." 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. "Here Comes Elmer." Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Europe's Crossroads." "Football Thrills of 1942." "Pete Smith." "Flying Gunners." "Film Vodvil No. 1." "Camouflage," latest newsreels. Continuous.

State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:08. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Telexim—"The Pope and the Vatican." "Pete Smith." "Flying Gunners." "Law White at the Organ." "Rodeo," "Popular Science Review." World News, two color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:43. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol 2:45, 5:40, 8:37.

Washington Street Olympia—"The City That Stopped Hitler," 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:35, 10. "Here Comes Elmer." Al Pearce, Dale Evans. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 6, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. Short Subjects. 2:20, 6:30.
Allston: "Ker: to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All by Myself," Patric Knowles. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

Regent: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Boy From Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Above Suspicion, Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart.

Coolidge Corner: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes."

Cleveland Circle: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "His Gal Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Ingrid Bergman. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 2, 8.

University: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:38, 5:50, 9:05. March of Time's "Europe's Crossroads." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan.

Codman Square: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 3:50, 9:35. "Tennessee Johnson," 2:08, 7:38.

Park: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked." 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. "Fighting Sea Monsters." 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Above Suspicion," Fred MacMurray, Joan Crawford, "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Youngest Profession." Virginia Weidler. 2:30, 8:15. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 3:40, 9:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 2:48, 5:55, 9:02.

Mystic: "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:10. "West Side Kid," Donald Barry, Dale Evans. 2:05, 7, 9:58.

Maplewood: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson. 3:05, 9:05. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "The Devil Riders," Buster Crabbe. 2:15, 8. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton 3:20, 9:05.

Sirand: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 3:15, 8:30. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 2:05, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "The Leopard Man."

NATICK—Colonial: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 3, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "Don't Look Now." 2, 8.

Strand: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Report from the Aleutians." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:09, 7:54. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 3:27, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. Continuous 2-11.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

Coolidge: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray, "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.

WINTHROP — Winthrop: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. "Occupation No. 8."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p m.—Programs in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—The Listening Post. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

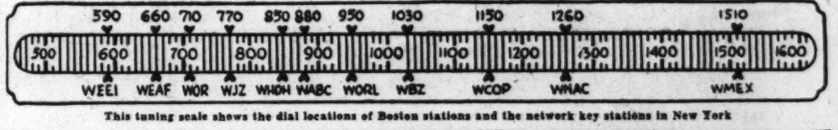
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GHR, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 10.29 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nation's Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	United Nation's Relief	'Right to Happiness': sk.	riety show with orch.	Cowboys Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Mati-	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	nee: guests; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray: Minstrel
4:30	Book talk	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch...	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	Les Brown's Orchestra.
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orchestra.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c..	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies": Quartet.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	"Capt. Midnight": sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours".	Bing Crosby, recordings	Review; Serenader	Monitor World News	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	WAVES parade	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sportscast	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In the Gloaming	Richard Ballinger, news
7:30	American Melody	"Salute to Music"...	"Salute to Love": Bay-	"Confidentially Yours"...	Royal Light Quartette.
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"Salute to Music"	mond Paige's Or; sol'ists	Fred Lang, news	Anti-Inflation talk
8:00	'Big Town': drama;	Earl Godwin, news...	Ginny Simms; inter-	Lewis H. Brown, talk	Studio speaker
8:15	"Dark Heritage"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill. Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	Gershwin Melodies
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	Gershwin Melodies
9:00	"Burns and Allen":	Famous Jury Trials...	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials...	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	'What Do the 1943 Elec-	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show:	tion Results Indicate?'	Canadiens hockey game
10:15	"Suspense": drama	Chester Bowles, OPA...	songs; orch.; guest.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
10:30	Congress Speaks	Music of the Masters...	Red Skelton and Co.	Art Kassel's Orch.	News service
10:45	"Foreign Correspd't"	Music of the Masters...	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Polish Information Dr.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record".	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle;	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War": drama-	Sinfonietta: William	Day's End: music
11:45	comedy; songs; or.	Jerry Wald's Orch.; News	tized War Books	Steinberg, guest cond.	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Drama: News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	"George & Dixie"; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Story of Norway"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair: talk	The Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door": sk..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	News; Drama	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: drama	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music; Drma	The Little Show	Jack Berch and His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Words in the N'ws; M'sic	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"Quiding Light": drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"...	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dept. Education;	Pepper Young's Family.	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speakers	'Right to Happiness":	riety Show; orchestra.	Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Mati-	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Larry Clinton's Orch.

Y. W. C. A. Clay Shop Aids Russian War Relief Fund

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's Pripet Marshes and the smashing blows being dealt the enemy there may seem far removed both in locale and activity from the clay shop at the Boston Y. W. C. A. with its pleasant rhythm of pottery wheels and gay laughter of student craftsmen. But the connection is closer than the visitor to the latter might at first perceive.

The youthful hands that mold the clay and place it in the kiln are spurred to their careful task by the knowledge that the utensils they are fashioning are to be sold for the benefit of Russian War Relief. Each dainty creamer, each well-rounded bowl, or gracefully shaped vase will purchase its share of supplies for the soldiers now pressing the attack along those Pripet Marshes or for their families on the Russian home front.

And while the girls bend to their clay they discuss what is going on in Russia and how their country and that one can collaborate to achieve enduring peace. Their crafts teacher, Mrs. Mary Roy, formerly of Vienna, often brings in letters from abroad which do much to stimulate the discussion.

This pottery-making, however, is only one of many war service projects being carried on by the 2,400 students from Greater Boston schools of higher education who take part in Y. W. C. A. activities under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Jones, Director of Student Work. Other groups meet to study juvenile delinquency and how to organize recreational programs in settlements and other community agencies. There are 460 college girls now working in Greater Boston settlements under the Y. W. C. A. program. Their service ranges from child care to window washing.

A group interested in international relations, which meets once a week, studies one country for a month, then holds a seminar, student-led, to which they invite a foreign student from the country under discussion. An Inter-Race-Inter-Faith group meets each Thursday. It is studying the recently heralded racial problem in Greater Boston and will discuss it this week with Rabbi Samuel I. Korff.

While some of the students are helping Russian War Relief, others meet every Friday at Boston University to sew for the various relief agencies in turn. And as their needles fly, the girls discuss the problems of the particular country for which they are making the garments.

Author to Speak

Emily Kimbrough, co-author with Cornelia Otis Skinner of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," will be guest speaker on tomorrow's "Mornings of diversion" program at New England Mutual Hall at 11 o'clock. [An interview with "Emily" appears on the Today's Woman page of the Monitor today.]

G. O. P. Women Meet

Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Rudolph F. King, and Alexander McElwain, member of the American Field Service, will be guest speakers at a luncheon meeting of the Women's Republican Organization of Massachusetts at the Women's Republican Club at 12:30. Mr. King will review the accomplishments of the last session of the General Court, and Mr. McElwain will show movies of the AFS in action. The latter was taken prisoner and sent to a concentration camp in southern Italy.

Wednesday Programs

Arlington Women's Republican Club—"Our Responsibility in the Price Control and Rationing Program" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Julia B. Kirlin, Group Services Officer of the Office of Price Administration; American Legion Hall, 2 p. m. All women interested are welcome.

Women's City Club—The Club is sponsoring a lecture by Bill Cunningham, sports writer and columnist, at New England Mutual Hall at 8:15 p. m. His topic is "America of the Future."

New Century Club, Needham—Play reading under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin Lewis, First Parish Church, 2:15 p. m.

Marblehead Garden Club—Miss Marjorie Stearns will speak on "Planting, Culture, and Pruning of Evergreens" at the Mehalfa Shop, Salem, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—The Round Table Group of the Massachusetts Juniors will meet at the Hotel Kenmore at 7:45 p. m. to plan a benefit to raise funds for the purchase of foreign-body locators, the Juniors' chief war service project. Miss Dorcas Bailey will preside.

Members of the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter will hear a talk on juvenile delinquency by Miss E. S. Kavanagh, an officer of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also at the Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m. Dutch Treat dinner at 6:15.

Revere Woman's Club—Reception and tea at 1:30 at the First Congregational Church, followed by a talk on "What Is Right With the World" by Edward P. Gates.

Dartmouth Women's Club—Scholarship Day will feature a talk on "Lines on Headliners" by Mildred Buchanan Flagg, at the Hotel Vendome.

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Mrs. Frank C. Smith of Worcester will give an illustrated lecture on nature trails at the Winchester Public Library, 2 p. m.

Youthful Potters Show Their Skill

R. J. Keller

They Fashion Articles for Russian War Relief

Mrs. Mary Roy (standing), head of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Clay Shop, demonstrates the utility of clay utensils to five students from Simmons, Boston University, and Wheelock College. She is showing them a seed bowl made by a Quebec Indian. Left to right, the girls are Henrietta Pulaski, Jean Kelley, Joan Mansfield, Barbara Farrant, and Betty Jordan.

Nazis Warned Not to Deport Jews in Greece

German occupation forces in Greece have been issued repeated warnings against the deportation of Jews, according to a report just released from the World Jewish Congress through its New England section. The warnings, following the recent Nazi decree, which extended compulsory registration to Jews residing in Greece and areas previously held by Italians, were beamed by the BBC to occupied Europe 16 separate times on the same day and in eleven languages, as follows:

"Here is a warning to the German occupation forces in Greece. An order has been published extending compulsory registration to Jews in Greece and areas previously held by Italians where until now, it has not been applied. Registration has in the past always been the first step to deportation, which was indeed ruthlessly carried out in Salonika, Evros Province, and in Bulgarian occupied Thrace. There is every reason to believe that the Nazis are planning yet further barbarities.

"'Amidst their own suffering, the people of Greece have repeatedly protested against Nazi persecution of Jews in their own country, and they will, we know, do all in their power, as they have always done, to shelter and protect these helpless victims of fanaticism. Let Nazis pause before perpetrating yet further atrocities and let the German people realize that these atrocities committed in their name merely increase the horror and hatred which Germany brings upon herself by tolerating such barbarism. The hour of reckoning approaches.'"

Bay State Man Says Food In Italian Prison 'Awful'

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16 (AP)—First Lieut. Harold Rideout, Jr., of Ashburnham, Mass., told today the story of how he landed and lived in an Italian prisoner of war camp where he was a roommate of Larry Allen, the Associated Press war correspondent captured by the Italians in Africa.

"That story about him is right; the first thing he did was to demand an interview with Mussolini. They thought he was nuts," said Lieutenant Rideout, who related his story at the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 1, where experts are picking him a new assignment.

Lieutenant Rideout, who spent about a year as a prisoner, escaped, but regulations make it impossible to reveal how, the Army said, because other prisoners might be able to use the same method.

The young officer, who had flown on about a dozen missions before he was shot down, recalled these experiences:

"I was flying a P-40 at El Alamein. We were flying along on the deck—that means about ten feet from the ground—when some enemy planes jumped us. I saw two of them, I don't know—there may have been more.

"There was nothing to do but crash-land. I was too low to bail out. There's no need to jump if you can land. I let her slow down a little, and then I bellied her in on the hard-packed sand.

"I was about 60 miles back of the lines, but I started walking. Pretty long walk, I guess. After about two hours, a German plane came over, landed, and picked me up. They had come out to find me.

"They took me to their headquarters and then turned me over to the Italians. They flew me to Italy, and I spent 10 months in a camp near Chieti. That's across the Italian peninsula from Rome.

"It wasn't too bad there. We had a library. We bought some musical instruments and had a jive orchestra and a symphony. We also had a theater group.

"Larry Allen put out a newspaper, tacked to the bulletin board. We used to listen to the Italian radio and read the Italian papers, but Larry used to rewrite the news, from our point of view.

"The food was awful, and we sort of lived for the package every week from the Red Cross. That kept us going.

"There were only about five Americans in the camp when I got there, but by the time I left there were about 200. How did I leave? Well, I guess you might say I escaped."

Northeastern's Dinner

Northeastern University's annual alumni dinner will be held Saturday night at 6:30 o'clock in the University Commons, 360 Huntington Avenue. The affair is preliminary to the wartime graduation of the University on Sunday, Nov. 21.

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Saltonstall Cites Faith—Asks Thanks

Governor Saltonstall, in his annual proclamation naming Nov. 25 as Thanksgiving, today declared that, "Now in the fall of 1943, we are sharing some of the things our Puritan fathers experienced when they first gave thanks amidst a meager harvest."

"It is this faith in God and ourselves for which we can be joyfully thankful today," the Governor said. "Such a faith transcends every loss and loneliness—every sickness and hardship and sorrow.

"It is a fiery weapon, and nothing can prevail against it."

The Governor likened in some respects the trials of today with those of three centuries ago in his proclamation that the Thanksgiving anniversary be solemn and sacred. "After a trying first year, it might seem that the Puritans had little cause for gratitude, he said, but "still their hearts overflowed with thanks for the opportunity to live in a free land.

"Many today are lonely in the absence of their loved ones. There are hardships of other sorts attending many more. These heavy burdens would be too much to bear were it not for the faith we have which will give us courage to go on."

Federal Housing Officials Strike at MacDonald Attack

In answer to charges leveled at Federal public housing projects in Massachusetts by Norman W. MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, two Government housing officials in Boston today pointed out that the head of the Association has failed to recognize the broader aspects of the war production program of which New England has developed such an important part.

The answer for the Government was made by John M. Dobbs, regional representative of the National Housing Authority, and Sumner K. Wiley, regional director of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Mr. Wiley's statement was in reply to charges made by Mr. MacDonald before taxpayers' groups in West Springfield, that Federal Public Housing Authority projects in Massachusetts were not only "financial flops," but also "were honeycombed with bureaucratic inefficiency and represented a flagrant waste of taxpayers' money."

"The very fact the houses cannot be rented is the best evidence the projects were not necessary in the first place," Mr. MacDonald added.

All the housing constructed in the United States since Pearl Harbor, both public and private, has been authorized for a definite war purpose and is an integral part of the war production effort, the government housing officials pointed out.

The present use of any local project depends upon shifting emphasis placed by the War Production Board upon the Army and the Navy, on war materials, ships, tools, and munitions produced by that locality, they said.

The phenominal success of the anti-submarine campaign of the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Service, the government officials also went on to say, has saved such quantities of material that the original production schedules could be eased in many New England points. Our current need for ships, munitions, and services, are determined by the unpredictible events of global warfare, they stated.

Mr. MacDonald, for instance, said that in Pittsfield, where there are homes for 100 families, only 20 of the buildings were occupied until recently when the FPHA decided to throw the remainder open for occupancy to military personnel in that city. In Southbridge, he claimed, there are dormitory facilities for 98 men and only 29 occupants have been found.

In direct answer to the criticism at Southbridge, the Government officials pointed out that the American Optical Company and the town of Southbridge were instrumental in establishing the need for this project. They cited a telegram from Henry S. Woodbridge, an official of the optical company, thanking the Government for the project and promising everything in the company's power to help in expediting the housing program.

War housing, the Government housing authorities also pointed out, like the 75mm shell or anti-aircraft gun, serves its purpose whether in active use or in reserve. It should be understood that war housing is not undertaken for profit and is built by the Government in response to the need of local industry.

This statement was in answer to the claim made by Mr. MacDonald that Federal officials have thrown off any further pretense that the projects are self-supporting.

Vermont Copper Production Up to 500 Tons of Ore Daily

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 16—Copper production in the South Strafford mines of the Vermont Copper Co., Inc., this week went on a 24-hour operational basis, and more than 500 tons of ore daily is being mined in Vermont's green hills, where it has lain undisturbed for more than 50 years. Already copper concentrate is being delivered at the rate 1,000 tons a month on the copper company's initial contract with the Metals Reserve Corporation for 16,500,000 pounds of pure copper.

"The Vermont Copper Co. is here to stay," said George Adams Ellis, chairman of the Board of Directors, regarding full-time operation. "We have the latest mining equipment, a fine staff of specialists and workmen, and a valuable vein of ore."

With the phases of organization, financing and initial operation past, Mr. Ellis announced that he would step down as President of the company to become Chairman of the Board of Directors. He told the board his decision to resign as President was made with regret, but that his other interests, including his executive position with the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, were demanding so much of his time that he could not continue to remain in direct control. As Chairman of the Board, however, he could maintain close supervision.

The board elected Frederick W. Snow, a native of Utah and well-known copper mining engineer as President to succeed Mr. Ellis. He commenced his duties immediatly.

Mr. Snow, a graduate mining engineer from the University of Utah School of Mines, was with the Magna Cooper Co. of Arizona, for more than 15 years. His outstanding success was the competent operation for more than six years of the Consolidated Copper and Sulphur properties at Eustis, P. Q. For the past three years he has been manager of the Mic-Mac Mines Limited, the Canadian subsidiary of the United States Smelting and Refining Co. He resigned that post to become president of the Vermont Copper Co., Inc.

John W. W. Reynders, Past-President of the Institute of Metal Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, who has been Chairman of the Vermont Board since its organization, resigned as Chairman to make way for Mr. Ellis. He will continue, however, as a director.

The Vermont Copper Co., Inc., quickly won the support of the War Production Board, the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and other Federal agencies following organization a year and a half ago.

The first move of Mr. Ellis and his associates was to explore the vein which runs from south of Strafford to north of the town of Corinth, a distance of about 20 miles. This survey took in the Elizabeth and Heckscher mine properties at Strafford, Thetford, Sharon, Norwich and Hartford, and the Ely mine in the town of Vershire.

Investigations by the company geologists, the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey indicated a richer vein than had been indicated by the records of the old operations. More than 1,750,000 tons of ore have already been mapped but explorations have not been completed.

Latest of mining equipment was installed. This included crusher and ball mill units capable of crushing 500 tons of ore a day and a flotation mill to concentrate the ore to 25 per cent copper content.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today— New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Chivalry Brings Seamen to Court

Melvin J. Carr of Trenton, N. J. and James J. Zilembo of Stockton, Calif., two seamen in the United States Merchant Marine, today pleaded guilty before Federal Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court of violation of the Stowaway Act in that they assisted a woman stowing away on a merchant ship overseas and being brought to Boston.

Both men were given one year probation after Judge Sweeney asked Assistant United States Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor if the offense was nothing more serious than a case of misplaced chivalry.

The woman in the case was Mrs. Alice Piper of Coventry, England, and Lansing, Michigan. She had been unable to enroll in the WACS owing to a question of citizenship, the Court was told, so she enrolled in the British WAAFS while still in this country and left last May for England. Dissatisfied with the tasks assigned to her, she is reported to have deserted. After meeting the two men who were given probation today, they helped her to get back to this country.

When the case of Mrs. Piper came up in September, she was given probation and was at that time planning to seek repatriation as a United States citizen through the American citizenship of her husband, Max Piper of Detroit.

Blaze Destroys Auburndale Church

Redeeming feature of a three-alarm fire that destroyed the Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) at the corner of Beacon St., and Commonwealth Avenue in Auburndale last night at a cost of $100,000 was that more than 100 people had left the building safely about one hour before the fire was discovered.

The church was said to have been more than 50 years old. Police and fire investigation authorities were trying to learn today if there was any connection between the starting of the fire and the fact that the nearest hydrant was out of order when the fire equipment arrived.

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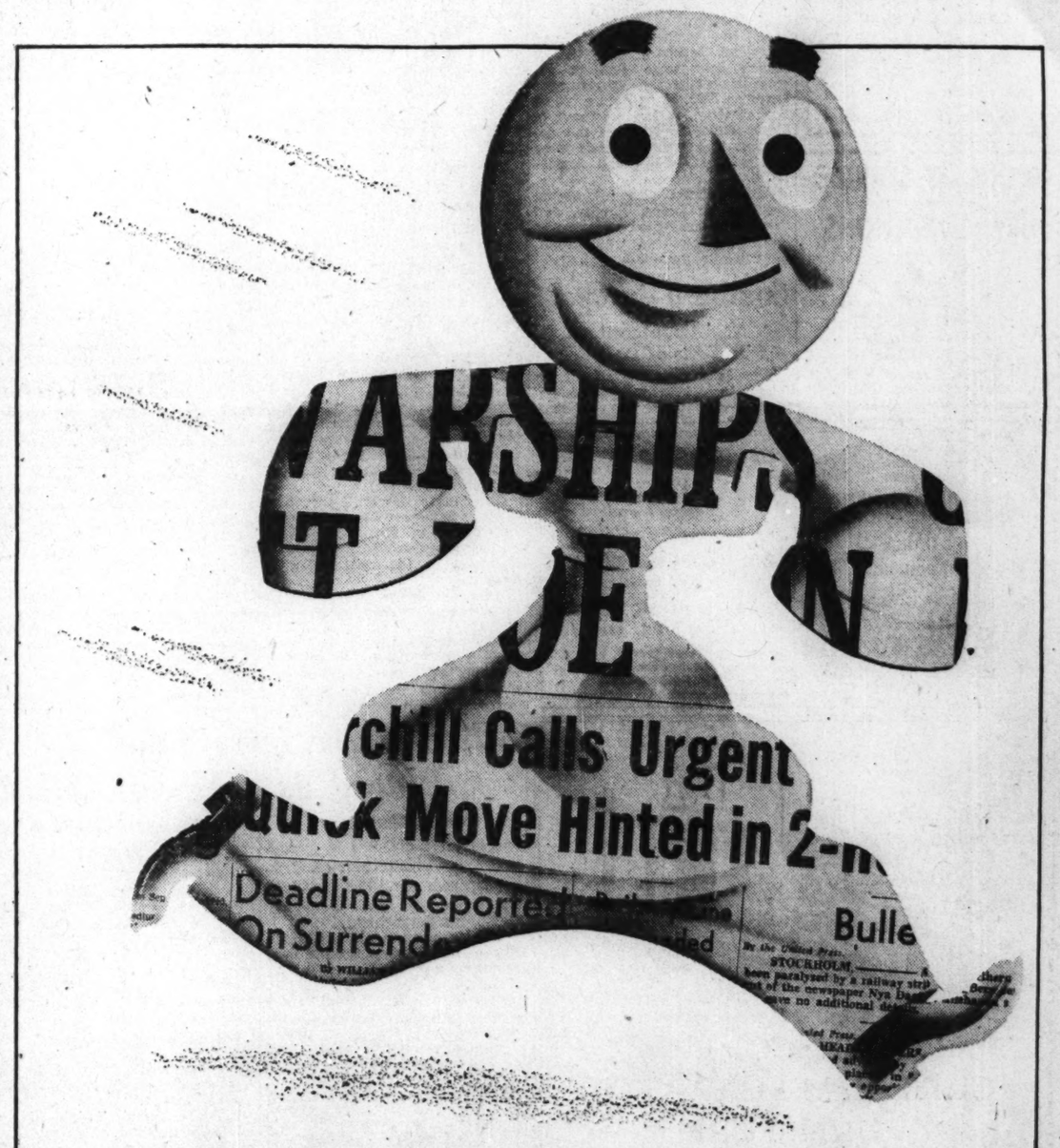

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

American Bombers Batter Targets in Norway and Greece

Continued from Page 1

the first time in many months on Southwest England and the region where American troops are rehearsing for an invasion of the Continent. The Nazi raiders dropped incendiaries and high explosives, causing a number of casualties and considerable damage.

Residential areas were reported to have suffered most heavily in the raid, but fires also were started in an industrial section.

Bombs likewise fell in one or two of London's outer suburbs.

It was the first enemy aerial activity over Britain since the night of Nov. 8, when a small force of raiders attacked London for the 10th night in succession, and the first attack on the Southwestern Coast in many weeks.

Aegean Isles:

Greek Landing Aids Leros Defense

A Greek force, landing on Leros, Nov. 12 reversed the situation on the besieged Dodecanese island just as the German assault had about succeeded, refugees arriving in Turkey said Nov. 16.

The Greeks were said to have gained control of the landing beaches, attacked the Nazis from the rear, and flung back approximately 500 German parachutists and 600 regular infantrymen.

The Greeks struck after successive waves of German reinforcements from both sea and air had pinched the British defenders down to narrow sectors of the island, the refugees said.

They added that the Greeks were put ashore by a destroyer which had made the dangerous run to the Island under cover of darkness.

Cairo dispatches Nov. 15 said that the situation on Leros had improved slightly and that the Germans had suffered many losses.

The Nazis, however, were believed to be holding one of their beachheads.

The Andarts, as the land Greeks are called, are a Greek military and political organization estimated to number about 30,000 fighting men, groups of which have been waging guerrilla warfare against the Nazis on the Greek mainland.

Allied aircraft active in the Aegean campaign flew many sorties to aid the British-Italian defenders of Leros.

A Cairo communiqué disclosed American bombers escorted by British long-range fighters attacked two enemy destroyers near Leros on Nov. 15 and got a hit on one of them. A large column of black smoke issued from the destroyer. The enemy vessels were escorted by JU-88's and Arado-196's.

Allied planes also hit enemy positions on Leros, Rhodes, and Crete. Not one Allied aircraft was lost in all the Aegean operations, the communiqué announced.

Southern Europe:

Nazi Counterattack In Hills of Italy

Two Nazi counterattacks have driven American troops of the Fifth Army from high ground north of Venafro, Allied headquarters announced Nov. 16, but the Eighth Army won new hilltops in the eastern sector of Italy.

The German onslaughts pushed the United States troops out of areas previously occupied on Monte Santa Croce above Venafro, where a Fifth Army wedge seriously threatens the enemy's powerful winter line.

In the air war, Liberators of the United States 15th Air Force—joined by Lend-Lease Liberators of the reorganized Yugoslav Air Force—smashed at Elevsis Airfield at Athens Nov. 15, and American medium bombers hammered Kalamaki Airdrome in the Athens area.

Resistance remained strong along the length of the Fifth Army front in Italy, headquarters said.

Soldiers of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery won new high ground north of Atessa—14 miles inland from the Adriatic—and Eighth Army patrols made new sorties across the Sangro River on this east flank, feeling out German strength.

Enemy elements were met near Montazzoli near the middle reaches of the Sangro.

Land operations generally were held at a near standstill by mud and bad weather as the opposing forces girded for a showdown battle.

The weather also prevented extensive air activity in Italy, although some sweeps were made, with an assault upon a truck convoy near Ancona on the Adriatic Coast.

Russia:

Red Army Severs Lines West of Gomel

The Red Army swung sharply north along the eastern edge of the Pripet Marshes on Nov. 16, blocking an important section of the German communications system and covering the flank of the great Russian bulge west of Kiev.

The general line of attack shifted, at least temporarily, from the former westward thrust to a new drive to the north, apparently designed to eliminate any possibility of a major German counterattack in White Russia.

The most immediate effect of the newest turn in the campaign was the cutting of the railroad and highway running west from Gomel, southern anchor of the Germans' White Russian line to Kalinkovichi. The strong German garrison which has been holding out in Gomel was thus virtually isolated and that White Russian city east of the Dnieper River appeared on the verge of falling to the victorious Russians.

Snapping of the Gomel-Kalinkovichi communications lines was accomplished by Red Army forces which broke through the enemy lines south of Rechitsa and pushed on southwest of that city.

Other Red Army units operating 65 miles to the southwest captured the towns of Kaganovichi and Bazar, respectively 40 and 30 miles northeast of the rail center of Korosten.

This fore apparent was aiming to by-pass Korosten to the north and cross the Leningrad-Odessa railway, which already has been severed at Zhitomir, to effect a junction with Soviet forces deployed below Rechitsa. Korosten itself appeared doomed, front dispatches indicated.

The Germans have thrown strong tank and infantry forces into their counterattacks southeast of Zhitomir and west of Fastov, on the left flank of the Kiev bulge. Front-line dispatches, however, reported that all these thrusts had been repulsed.

Nevertheless, the Red Army was not underestimating the enemy's strength in this sector, and was moving cautiously to overcome the stubborn resistance and safeguard this flank before resuming its westward drive toward the soviet border.

The Berlin Radio has reported a force of nearly 500,000 Russians advancing near Krivoi Rog, far to the southeast in the Dnieper bend, in an effort to break through to the Black Sea and trap German forces in that area. The Nazi High Command said Nov. 15 that German counterthrusts had stemmed the Russians. Moscow remained silent for the second day on developments in this sector.

The Russian communiqué said that 3,000 Germans had been killed in the successful flanking drive south of Gomel, and that 14 towns, including the rail station of Demekhi, 34 miles to the west, had been captured. Great stores of war gear were seized, the bulletin said. Cutting the Gomel-Kalinkovichi railway left the Gomel garrison with only one escape railway running northwest to Zholobin. Front dispatches said this line was already being hammered by Russian artillery.

West of Zhitomir, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces were within striking distance of the old Polish border following the capture of the town of Baranovka, but General Vatutin apparently was awaiting the outcome of fighting in the Fastov-Berdivhev salient on his southern flank before continuing his westward drive. He still had 165 miles to go before reaching the German-Russian border set up in 1941 before the German invasion of Russia.

Other Russian forces continuing their offensive action in the German-held Crimea were fighting to extend their beachheads north and south of the town of Kerch, the Red Army communiqué said.

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Rolls On

Arrows indicate the main points of advance of the Red Army in the Ukraine. Crossing of the north-south line at Zhitomir has virtually divided the German troops above the Pripet Marshes from those below, compelling them to make a wide detour back through Poland to connect with each other.

Trains Wrecked Daily By French Resisters

Recorded by CBS

London, Nov. 16

There is now an important army in France "awaiting the hour to strike, and not a single day goes by without a train being wrecked," the British Radio reported, quoting Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, the new Commissioner of the Interior in the French National Committee, who escaped from France only three weeks ago and was the organizer and leader of one of the most important resistance groups in the country.

"M. d'Astier said that the biggest underground newspaper had a circulation of 200,000, and he reckoned that more than three million people read this and other resistance newspapers," continued the broadcast.

"'In the south, there are over 25,000 Frenchmen hiding in the forests and mountains, and there are many others, all over the country,' M. d'Astier said."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Retreat Before Nazi Drive

Evacuation of the Peljesac Peninsula in Southern Dalmatia under heavy German pressure and general retreat before reinforced Nazi forces in Macedonia was acknowledged today by the Yugoslav National Liberation Army of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito).

The Germans apparently were attacking on several fronts successfully, but General Broz reported in a radiocast communiqué that his forces had checked a Nazi drive in Eastern Bosnia.

The Bulletin also reported that bitter fighting between General Broz's Partisans and German forces allegedly reinforced by Nedic and Mihailovic Chetniks continued in Serbia.

German pressure along the Dalmatian Coast was increasing in intensity, the communiqué said, with the enemy launching offensives on several sectors, forcing the Partisans back through sheer weight of numbers.

The Austrian newspaper Donau Zeitung, meanwhile, reported Albania's withdrawal from the war, dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, said. Copies of the Nov. 6 edition of the Donau Zeitung said that the new Albanian puppet government, with the consent of Berlin, had proclaimed Albania a "nonbelligerent country" and had dethroned King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as Emperor.

South Pacific:

Recurring Air Raids Shrink Nippon Fleet

Allied bombers, searching constantly for Japanese warships, have sunk or damaged better than one a day during the Northern Solomons offensive.

On Oct. 12, a record load of 350 tons hit Rabaul, New Britain. It was the opening blow of the current drive. Three destroyers were among the ships sunk during the raid.

To date, beginning with that raid, Allied fliers in their favorite hunting ground for enemy warships—Rabaul and Kavieng, New Ireland—have sunk or damaged more than 40.

Three cruisers, at least 10 destroyers, and a gunboat have been sunk. At least 11 cruisers, 15 destroyers, a destroyer tender, a submarine, a submarine tender, and a corvette have been damaged. Two additional cruisers were listed as probably hit at Rabaul.

The air blows to the cruisers have been so heavy that Navy Secretary Frank Knox said Japan has been seriously impaired in that category for future operations in the Rabaul area. Adding to Japan's cruiser losses during the period were one sunk and two damaged in a naval battle off Bougainville.

Headquarters reported Nov. 16 that a 1,000-ton bomb, dropped by a Catalina flying boat, landed on the stern of a Japanese cruiser 18 miles northwest of Rabaul on the night of Nov. 13, penetrating the armor and exploding inside the warship. The Catalina was part of a night-patrolling group which later scored a hit amidship with a 500-pounder on a large enemy merchant ship.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman, in commenting on the blows to the cruisers, has pointed out that Japan lacks facilities in the Rabaul-Kavieng area for the repair of such vital ships.

The communiqué Nov. 16 reported no substantial changes but only patrol clashes at Empress Augusta Bay on the West-Central coast of Bougainville—the American front line in the Northern Solomons.

To the northeast of the Solomons war zone, Liberator raids Nov. 13 and 14 on the Tarawa enemy air base in the Gilberts and on Mille atoll in the Marshalls were announced at Pearl Harbor. The raiders, from the Army 7th Air Force, started large fires on Tarawa. No raiders were lost.

Care in Action on Lebanon Urged to Reassure French

Lebanon

Continued from Page 1

situation, which has stirred Arab concern.]

This official admits that French administrators—and, indeed, most Frenchmen—are hypersensitive at the present time as the result of the ordeal through which France has gone and is going.

Consequently they are resentful at any suggestion that they are unable to look after their own affairs in the territories still under their control.

This is particularly true of Lebanon and Syria where their interests and those of the British have often clashed since the mandate for the administration of these states was given to the French by the League of Nations.

They are alarmed by press suggestions in Egypt and Britain that French control should be superseded by international supervision and see in it a threat of the possibility that part of their administrative field will be filched away from them while France is starting with great difficulty to struggle to its feet again after sustaining crushing blows in and from the war.

Regarding the argument that such change in administration might be invoked in the name of military security my informant said, "this is admittedly an important consideration. But is it more important there just now than the future of Franco-British relationships?"

He says many quotations in British and Egyptian newspaper stories regarding the crisis and disorders have been kept out of the French North African press by censorship authorities in order to avoid public resentment.

An official denial has been issued by the Committee of National Liberation at Algiers where the only information the committee had received up to Sunday night had been the report by Jean Louis Helleu, head of the French administration in Lebanon.

News that Gen. Georges Catroux has been dispatched with full powers is widely regarded as reassuring though memory is fresh of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's repeated and vigorous disagreements in the past with British Middle East authorities.

M. Helleu acted without consulting with the Committee when he returned to Beyrouth and arrested the Prime Minister and two Cabinet Ministers on finding that the Lebanese had modified the Constitution to the detriment of French interests.

By this fait accompli the Committee declares the Lebanese forestalled and went beyond the scheme M. Helleu had actually taken back with him from Algiers for carrying the independence of the Lebanese a substantial step further. This scheme is described as "very liberal."

Normally M. Helleu has the right of veto in this mandated territory, and the Committee is standing on his judgment until the full facts are known.

The French declare they are working in Lebanon and Syria toward the arrival of the same status as Egypt holds in relation to Britain, and insist that almost full independence was granted in March this year when universal suffrage was introduced and free elections sanctioned, subject to the retained predominance of French interests and Allied military considerations.

Repression Not Intended

This in accordance with the agreements following the French Syrian campaign in 1941.

My authoritative informant stresses in regard to M. Helleu's actions that the French Committee has no idea of adopting repressive strong-arm methods in lands over which they are exercising control.

And he points out that politically the Committee is now representative of the Left rather than the Right.

But the French are determined to be masters of what is left of their own house while they rebuild it, and the Committee of National Liberation feels that these Lebanese episodes have been tendenciously played up by the British and Egyptian press in a way that might be interpreted by Frenchmen as connoting an attempt to stampede the Committee out of its rights.

Call From Iraq

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The French-installed Lebanese Government asked storekeepers to reopen their shops today, the Beirut Radio said, as Gen. Georges Catroux, emissary of the French Committee of National Liberation, sought to settle the dispute over the republic's sovereignty.

The broadcast said the appeal was made to merchants to resume business "in order to restore normal conditions with the least possible delay."

'Subdued' Optimism Felt For Allied Hold on Leros

Greek Isles

Continued from Page 1

estimated their job somewhat and overstretched themselves in several points on Leros.

Nazis Underestimated Task

Yet despite these encouraging symptoms, persons in closest touch with the facts of the Island say the Nazis' attacks have only just begun—that they have local air superiority and that they certainly are in a better position to bring up reinforcements than the Allies. Furthermore, it is not impossible that the success of the Allied resistance on Leros is partially traceable to the Nazis' realization they may have blundered in estimating Allied strength and that this caused them to regroup their forces. After all, the Nazis did manage to seize three well-placed beachheads and land reinforcements by both air and sea. These troops, coupled with air support, make the Allies' job most formidable.

But after these considerations are taken into account, there still appears ground for what is called here "subdued" optimism. There is no doubt that the bravery and skill of the Allied troops, including the Italian garrisons on the Island, have succeeded in mending somewhat the critical situation which developed during the first 24 hours of the Nazi attack. How long it will stay "mended" depends upon factors which are military secrets and which Berlin would be most anxious to know. Despite the Nazis' dive-bombing attacks, the Allies apparently hold positions enabling them to inflict substantial losses on Nazi troops and equipment.

In view of the limited numbers of men engaged, it is held to be quite possible such losses could turn the tide of victory almost overnight, especially if the Nazis experience the same difficulty in bringing up reinforcements that they did in mounting the original attack.

Faulty Tactics by Nazis

Although no details on the fighting are available yet, there are several indications that the Nazis' temporary repulse was due to faulty tactics. The fact the Allies were able to capture a number of prisoners is interpreted by some observers as suggesting that the enemy permitted some units to move too swiftly in an attempt to conquer the Island without adequate knowledge either of Allied strength or of positions. It also is known that the Nazis' grip on the narrow mile-wide neck of land which divides Leros into northern and southern sections appears to have weakened. This likewise might be because they attempted to hold it with insufficient force due to lack of exact knowledge of the Allies' ability to counterattack in this area.

Latest reports show that the Nazis have not yet attained either of their two main objectives on the Island—the town of Leros itself and the Italian-built naval base. This means that fighting still is going on in the open country, particularly in the ridge of hills which runs roughly north and south through the northern portion of the Island. If the Nazis succeed in attaining either the town of Leros or the naval base, they can expect still stiffer opposition due to the additional protection afforded the Allies by buildings.

All communiqués to date confirm the earlier impression that the fighting on Leros is doing just what the Allied Command hoped would happen in the Dodecanese isles if and when the enemy attacked Allied positions—namely, systematic wastage of Germany's limited land, sea, and air power in the Aegean area. While the Allies also are sustaining losses, it is the studied opinion here that the Nazis are much less able to afford them, particularly in view of their imminent prospect of needing every last soldier, gun, and plane against the Russians in the northern Balkans.

It now seems safe to predict that the struggle on Leros will probably be a long and tough one which well may give the Allies a chance to strengthen their hold on the larger neighboring Island of Samos, where the Greek force is being built up.

Allied Drive for Rabaul Placed as a Major Action

Continued from Page 1

two to three divisions of ground troops, is virtually isolated. Even the Japanese admit that American air superiority has completely hemmed in the fortress.

The Marines are still battling in Bougainville. Heavy fighting continues around Finschhafen in New Guinea. But these fronts are secondary to the attacks which are already under way against Rabaul from the air.

Bombers from Admiral Halsey's newest airfields in the Solomons are hitting Rabaul with increasing intensity.

Crippling blows have been struck from some of the Allied carriers, though the carriers have never before been able to get close enough to Rabaul to launch planes.

And while these attacks continue from the right wing, on the left, bombers from airfields in New Guinea are shuttling back and forth to drop their loads on the common target.

More than 600 of Japan's diminishing supply of airplanes have been destroyed at Rabaul during the past six weeks, it is officially estimated here.

Nine of Japan's limited supply of destroyers, two of its cruisers, a dozen cargo vessels, and more than 100 smaller sea craft have been sunk in the otherwise sheltered harbor of Rabaul as part of a softening-up process. The Japanese continue to feed in fresh planes and ships.

Undoubtedly they are prepared to sacrifice much strength to defer the capture of Rabaul. On the ground, they will fight vigorously But they know that even that will be merely a delaying action designed to increase the cost of the Allied advance.

Appeal Made for Relief Of Southern Sharecropper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—A nationwide appeal to the public to help improve conditions of life among the tenant farmer, sharecropper and farm laborer groups in Southern states was announced by Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, Chairman of the newly-organized National Sharecroppers Fund here today. The organization will seek $50,000 annually from the public to aid these persons.

Among members of the national board of the Fund are Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Washington, D. C., and Representative John H. Tolan (D), of California of the House Committee on National Defense Migration.

Raid a Warning to Bulgars

Bulgaria

Continued from Page 1

first to feel the weight of the United Nations bombing power.

The railway station at Sofia, which lies on the outskirts of the town, isn't really so useful a target as the Bulgarian harbor of Varna, through the narrow defiles of which the Bulgarian railway network passes.

The Sofia station and marshaling yards are on comparatively flat ground and any damage can probably be restored quickly and without great difficulty.

Pressure on Germans

If the Bulgarians refuse to recognize the first danger signal more bombs can be expected in vulnerable areas. Meanwhile it is assumed that the Bulgarian Government will press the Germans for adequate antiaircraft defense both in guns and fighters.

The Germans are already hard put to it to find enough protection against air attack in their own country, and any further demand on their resources is therefore regarded as unlikely to be met.

It is felt here that in this case a further strain will be put on German-Bulgarian relations, which are already unsatisfactory, due largely to the strong pro-Russian feeling among Bulgarian peasants and workers.

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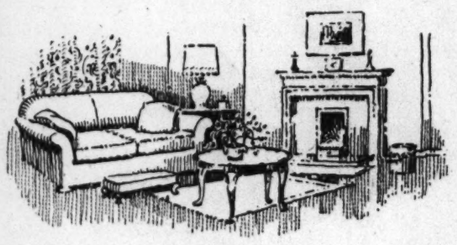

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London Puts New Stress On Lebanese Adjustment

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—Although confidence continues to be expressed in London that Gen. Georges Catroux will succeed in negotiating a compromise solution to the Lebanon crisis, the diplomatic situation to which it has given rise still appears extremely serious.

Reports that the Syrian Government is likely to take immediate action similar to that which brought about the arrest of members of the Lebanese Government are taken here as an indication of the urgent need for finding an answer to the problem.

Must Be Solved

The statement made by Jean Helleu, French High Commissioner in Beirut, that Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his French National Committee in Algiers were responsible for the decision to arrest the Lebanese President and Cabinet brings a new element of confusion into the picture.

For members of the French delegation here in London support the statement made at Algiers that M. Helleu acted without authorization of the Committee.

One suggestion made in French circles here is that Mr. Helleu may have acted on General de Gaulle's instructions in private conversation rather than on the authority of the French National Committee as a whole.

The situation arising out of the Lebanese crisis has had the unfortunate effect of reviving the discord between General de Gaulle and the Allies.

The view here is that it is most important to correct this tendency before it develops any further.

Close Liaison Needed

This is true primarily because of the strategic and political implications regarding Turkey at the present time, especially in view of the action in the Dodecanese Islands.

Liaison and co-ordination between the Anglo-American forces and the French resistance movement are highly important, not only toward carrying out a cross-channel invasion from the west, but in relation to the possibility of an early landing in Southern France from Sardinia and Corsica.

Thus it is increasingly evident that the repercussions of the Lebanese crisis, strategic as well as political and diplomatic, are such that quick solutions are now more than necessary.

Catroux on Job

CAIRO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Negotiations for a settlement of the Lebanese sovereignty question were begun today by Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner of State for the French Committee of National Liberation, who arrived in Beirut last night with full powers to make "on-the-spot" decisions.

With high Lebanese officials still in jail as the result of an attempt to amend the republic's Constitution which brought them into conflict with the French, an armed truce was in effect in the Capital as General Catroux arrived by plane. A report from Beirut said Senegalese troops patrolled the streets and two tanks blocked the entrance to the Moslem quarter.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, a correspondent who said he saw Jean Helleu Nov. 14, quoted the French High Commissioner as saying that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation, "is entirely responsible for the action of the French here. Everything I have done was made in complete agreement with him." M. Helleu ordered the arrest of the Lebanese leaders and set up a provisional government.

Before General Catroux left Cairo, Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State for the Middle East, explained the British position to him. The British have made it clear that they regarded the strife as serious in view of the strategic and political importance of the area.

[Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, strongly protested the French action in Lebanon in a message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, asserting that it "has created the worst impression on the Arab peoples" and urging Mr. Churchill to use his influence for the release of the Lebanese officials. He sent similar messages to President Roosevelt and General de Gaulle.]

Berlin Recognizes Reports Of Political Upset in France

By the Associated Press

The German Radio hinted obscurely today at "certain inner political tendencies in France," apparently in connection with Marshal Philippe Pétain, who has been alternately reported ill and the victim of an attack by French Partisans.

Berlin apparently felt it necessary to recognize these reports, but did so in cautious and mysterious language. A broadcast asserted:

"In regard to rumors spread abroad concerning the background of the allegedly canceled broadcast speech of French Chief of State Marshal Pétain, Berlin political circles declared Tuesday noon that there seemed to be an indication of certain inner political tendencies in France, on which, however, Berlin did not desire to define its attitude."

Vichy reports said Marshal Pétain had been scheduled to make a speech Nov. 13. The speech was not given, and Marshal Pétain failed to appear on a balcony before expectant crowds on Nov. 14, these dispatches said. The newspaper La Suisse in Geneva said editorially Nov. 15 it had reliable information that Marshal Pétain had been incapacitated physically. Another unverified report said he had been attacked by "Partisans."

Three Face Charges

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 16 (AP)—Two former French Provincial governors and an army general were summoned Nov. 15 before the French "Purge Commission" investigating charges of treason and collaboration with the Axis.

Charles Laurent, Chairman of the Commission, told consultative assembly members he had opened inquiries into charges against Pierre Boisson, once governor of French West Africa; Marcel Peyrouton, former Governor-General of Algeria, and General Flaveau, who was described as commander of the Territorial Division troops stationed in Algiers.

Cot Installed

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 16 (AP)—Pierre Cot, who was Minister of Commerce of France under the Third Republic and fled to the United States rather than work with Vichy, was formally installed Nov. 15 as a member of the French consultative assembly.

Antigambling Drive Supported by Court

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16 (AP)—The State Supreme Court gave legal support to an antigambling campaign conducted at Hot Springs by the administration of Gov. Homer M. Adkins.

It upheld seizure by State Police of teletype tickers alleged to have been used by B. R. Muncrief, printer, to transmit racing information. It also ruled that a justice of the peace appointed by Governor Adkins had authority to issue warrants for State Police raids on suspected gambling houses.

The tribunal overruled lower court decisions which held the tickers were not gambling devices and that the justice of the peace warrants were invalid.

E and S Popular

Although E is the most frequently used letter in the alphabet, more words begin with S than any other.

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Flak Hits U. S. Liberator

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Bomber Over Messerschmitt Works

The United States Liberator bomber of the 12th Army Air Force (in foreground) has just suffered a hit by heavy flak during a raid on the German Messerschmitt airplane works near Vienna on Nov. 2. Note how precision bombing grouped the bombs on the targets, leaving surrounding area unscathed.

New Post for Gloucester Waits Princess' Majority

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—Announcement that King George's younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester, will go to Australia next year as Governor General of the Commonwealth has given new impetus here to consideration of the Monarchy and its place in the future reconstructed world.

The decision about the Duke of Gloucester does not concern Australia alone. It definitely names next April as the time the Duke, who has lately been King George's chief understudy, can leave Britain.

April is named because the twenty-first of that month is Princess Elizabeth's eighteenth birthday, which is the earliest the Duke can hand over to the Princess the responsibilities he has been shouldering until she came of age.

After Many Years

Today new realism is given to the prospect that Britain will once again, after an interval of more than 300 years, be ruled by another "Good Queen Bess." This is reflected in some newspaper articles telling of events connected with Princess Elizabeth's coming of age.

As a girl she will attain her majority at 18 which means three years less apprenticeship than if use had been a boy heir to the throne. It is expected that Princess Elizabeth will be created Duchess next April and immediately become a member of the Council of Regency.

That is the British angle on the monarchy question. But now there is also a new British Empire angle with the Duke of Gloucester about to become Australia's Governor General at one of the most crucial moments in the development of the British Commonwealth. Will the Duke of Gloucester see a strengthening or loosening of the crown link between Australia and Britain? What will his own part be in the Empire's evolution?

Monarchy and Europe

Then there is another even wider and more urgent question concerning the British monarchy and Europe. Is Prime Minister Winston Churchill such an ardent advocate of the monarchist system in Britain that he might be too ready to support monarchy in European countries as they become liberated?

Are King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece to have London's support just because monarchy works in Britain and other countries, like the Netherlands and Norway? That is a question which is undoubtedly causing concern in continental quarters here as the day of Europe's liberation draws nearer.

I have put this question bluntly to a responsible British political observer today. He said: "Oh, Churchill's not all that sold on European monarchies. But the Prime Minister probably still sees monarchs as in many cases the best and cheapest stabilizers in a dangerously eruptive Europe."

Kings are seen as still one of the most widely recognized symbols of authority; even though some o fthem may have political reputions and personal escutcheons open to question.

On the question of the Duke of Gloucester's going to Australia, the British today seem genuinely pleased that Australians are to have a member of the Royal Family.

I wouldn't say the Australians expect a great deal of him. He has a reputation here of being a keen, smartly turned-out cavalry officer, with his thoughts hitherto mainly on soldiering. But British people have considerable confidence in the way members of the Royal Family do their duty.

Change in Attitude

What do British people today really think of their monarchy? There has probably been one big change. In the past there was a feeling that Britain could hardly continue to be Britain without its sovereign, and that if you took away the crown as the link tying the British Empire then the Empire would fall apart. I am sure that neither of those feelings is widely held today.

But just as the Prime Minister is an ardent upholder of the British monarchy and finds it has strong practical advantages, so a great majority of ordinary Britons have a deep-seated loyalty and regard for the Crown. And in the present King they have a sovereign who has earned their affection and respect.

The job that the present King and Queen have done in this war is held without question to be one of the finest civilian achievements on the home front. They have been bombed in their London palace, they have suffered family bereavements, but they have continued to set a magnificent example of tireless, selfless devotion to duty.

But it is perhaps wise for an outsider to approach the question of British loyalty with caution. Some Britons still explode unexpectedly when asked to consider objectively the future of the British monarchy.

Democracy Gains in Shakeup of French Committee

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That the meeting of the French "Consulative Assembly" would cause some changes in the French North African setup was to be expected. Nevertheless, the shakeup in the French National Committee of Liberation probably is the most important political event since the establishment of French unity and transforms the very bases of the French regime. Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the leaders of resistance inside France have taken over while the military conservative leaders have been eliminated as a political factor. This rise to power of new French leaders representing the popular forces inside France expresses a general trend in Europe to transform thoroughly the political as well as the economic and social setup of the Continent.

Gen. Henri Giraud's resignation as Cochairman of the French National Committee of Liberation is likely to end the political role of this military chief and decides, at the same time, the struggle for dominance between the civil and military powers in North Africa. The only two Generals remaining on the Committee are General de Gaulle, who is a political rather than a military leader, and Gen. Georges Catroux, one of France's outstanding colonial administrators and an expert on Moslem questions. France now has a civil War Minister, André Le Troquer, a moderate Socialist and "Underground" leader, who will endeavor to bring the Army chiefs in line with the general policy of the Committee and to carry out the Army reform.

General Giraud always has declared—and there is every reason to believe him—that he has no political ambitions. It is quite unlikely that he ever would have used the French Army to impose a reactionary regime on France against the will of the nation. However, when, receiving a delegation of French "underground" leaders, he refused to take a clear stand against Vichy and against Marshal Philippe Pétain, his removal from his political post undoubtedly took on the aspect of an undisputable necessity in many French thoughts.

The "underground" leaders are firmly determined to destroy the Vichy regime and the Vichy spirit in France to the very roots and, at the same time, to transform the social structure of the country. They have resolved to eliminate not only those French leaders who collaborated with the enemy but even the "attendists" who tried to sit on the fence when the French nation was subdued. The racialism of the new French "élite" is not related to their former political affiliations. Today many French "underground" representatives from right-wing parties are more favorable to all-out reforms than French leftists of the older generation.

It is significant that it was a French nobleman of old family stock, Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, who was appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the Interior. Etienne d'Astier de la Vigerie, a brother was one of those de Gaullist chiefs in North Africa who prepared the Allied invasion and who were arrested by General Giraud after the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan.

Sign of Future Europe

What is going on in Algiers gives a foretaste of what will happen in many European countries after the ouster of the German invaders. All over Europe, strong forces are working under the surface of Nazi domination and are aiming at carrying out revolutionary changes in the liberated countries. There were circles in Allied countries which believed that after the downfall of Hitler and the liberation of the Continent, the European peoples would return gladly to their prewar allegiance, and reestablish the framework of their traditional political and social institutions. Some even thought that after several years of Nazi terror and exploitation, the European peoples would be so thoroughly exhausted that they would accept any regime bringing them food and "order."

Today we see that all over Europe, the more radical groups appear to be winning ground, while the conservative elements are slowly being eliminated. Allied leaders apparently are well aware of these internal developments and apparently are prepared to take the new political trend inside Europe into account. Intelligence reports received by Allied Headquarters leave no doubt that the radical groups form the spearhead of the "underground" forces fighting against Nazi tyranny.

This explains why, for instance, the Yugoslav Partisans, commanded by the revolutionary leader Gen. Draja M. Mihailovic's "Chetniks" not to collaborate with the enemy. The Allies are anxious to incorporate the popular forces into their war effort.

Communists Not Represented

The shakeup in the French Government has given a more democratic character to the French supreme authority. However, one of the main groups of French resistance, the Communists, is not represented in the new Committee. It appears that a post of Commissioner was offered to Fernand Grenier, the Communist Deputy who first joined the Fighting French movement. M. Grenier declined the offer because he was invited as an individual rather than as a representative of his Party. In the Consultative Assembly, the French Communists have a six-man representation, among them such outstanding leaders as André Marty, André Mercier, and Florimonde Bonte. M. Mercier has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the French Assembly.

The relations between the Communists and the majority of the "underground" movement are somewhat reminiscent of the Communist position during the Popular Front regime before the war. While supporting the Blum Cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies, the Communists stayed outside the Government and continued their anti-socialist propaganda among the French masses, contributing greatly to the eventual downfall of the French leftist regime. Today, the Communists have so far loyally collaborated with the other resistance groups.

Why is it Necessary to Give $7,500,000?

PERHAPS, like a lot of other folks in town, you've wondered why the Greater Boston United War Fund quota is so high.

"Isn't it true," you might ask, "that a great many people are making more money than ever before?"

The answer, of course, is "Yes." However, the fact that some people are making *more* money does not mean that the need for the United War Fund is *less*.

For instance, you've probably noticed that your cost of living is higher. The Community Fund Agencies must face these increasing costs, too.

Then, too, there are more agencies than ever before. In a single year, the Greater Boston United War Fund has added five more communities and is serving twenty-nine more agencies!

Actually, $5,500,000 of the Fund's quota goes to support Greater Boston's own all-time agencies—and $2,000,000 is our share of the $125,000,000 National War Fund (of which half goes to the USO and the balance to United Nations Relief Societies, War Prisoners Aid, United Seamen's Service and other wartime relief organizations).

Here's what your money will do:

FAMILY AGENCIES Millions of soldiers have gone off to fight leaving families to get along on greatly reduced incomes. Parents must work on production lines leaving children at home. This means mounting problems for your Community Fund. If you give because you care, you'll help to prevent broken homes and a "lost generation" when peace comes.

WAR PRISONERS AID Countless war prisoners . . . many from Greater Boston . . . must remain imprisoned behind barbed wire until peace is declared. But their hopes need not be imprisoned if you give because you care and enable the War Prisoners Aid to help keep up the morale of the Barbed Wire Legion.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF In many of the conquered countries, our brave Allies are homeless and starving. They need clothing, food and medical supplies to help them carry on their fight. Can you turn your back on them knowing that their backs are against the wall? Give because you care!

THE ARMED FORCES Millions of men and women have left good jobs and comfortable homes to fight for freedom in freezing wastelands and steaming jungles. They look for help, comfort and entertainment during their lonesome hours — and they get it from the USO and the United Seamen's Service!

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Hull Felicitates Beginning Of New Soviet-U. S. Friendship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—In the view of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose address to a joint session of Congress on Thursday on the recent Moscow Conference will be radiocast, the collaboration in the Russian capital marked the beginning of a new era.

(Principal radio networks announced arrangements to carry the address, beginning at 12:30 p. m., EWT.)

Secretary Hull said in a telegram sent yesterday to Russia's Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov on the tenth anniversary of American diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union:

"I am happy to recall that 10 years ago a new period in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States was inaugurated which has led to increased understanding and friendliness between our peoples and has provided the basis for today's collaboration and co-operation between our two countries.

"I am confident that in the coming months and years our recent conference at Moscow will be regarded as an historic step forward in Soviet-American relations and as the beginning of an era of closer collaboration among all free nations devoted to the principles of liberty and peace."

In Moscow, the official Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia paid him a front page editorial tribute for his contributions to the meeting.

Secretary Hull has played "a particularly big role in the collaboration between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A.," said the editorial marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries.

"The Soviet people highly appreciate the aid offered by our allies, the United States and Great Britain, to the Red Army," said Izvestia, "in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany."

The editorial then declared, "The peoples of the U. S. S. R. and the United States are manifesting a growing interest in one another and learning to understand the character and habits of the friendly nations. Political rapprochement and cultural connections are helping to eliminate a number of prejudices in regard to the Soviet Union which formerly delayed the development of friendly attitudes between the two nations.

"Both in the United States and the Soviet Union much has been done to remove the harmful weed which has sought to strangle the growth of mutual confidence and understanding."

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Boys Clubs to Aid In Youth Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A national program to increase the effectiveness of boys clubs in preventing delinquency, a problem greatly intensified by the war, has been inaugurated by Boys Clubs of America, David W. Armstrong, Executive Director, announced here today. There are 250 clubs with a membership of more than 250,000 boys.

The new program urges wider membership in boys clubs, with new clubs in crowded areas, more activities for all boys from 6 to 18, and increased guidance of the individual boy.

Other objectives of the campaign are to bring about increased interest and support by the public so that more boys may be provided with constructive activity and leadership, and the co-operation of boys clubs with the home, church, school and other social agencies to retard delinquency.

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Alien Cookery To Help Save Food for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Plans to tighten the food wastage—said by Government statisticians to equal the amount shipped by Lend-Lease—are taking the form of enlisting the co-operation of the foreign-born in the nation, representing 30,000,000 persons, who have much to offer in the way of thrift farming and economy recipes, according to an emergency conference on food and the foreign-born held here yesterday.

The meeting, at which 50 nationalities were present, was held at the American Common, 40 East Fortieth Street, under the auspices of the Common Council for American Unity. In addition to talks by officials of the War Food Administration, Office of War Information, Foreign Policy Association, and leaders in welfare of the foreign-born, tasty samples of rationless recipes having their origin in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden were served.

Comparing the best use of food to one of the most powerful of modern weapons, Mrs. Jacob A. Riis, Chairman of the Sponsoring Committee of the Conference, declared that "this is our 'bazooka'"; adding that, while America had not been bombed from the air, the food situation presents an acute problem needing action on the home front.

The contribution of the immigrant who has known famine, and hence has brought to the United States many food-saving techniques, was stressed by Alan Cranston, chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Office of War Information.

Failure to cut down on food waste is equivalent to throwing food into the garbage can, Monse Salesbury, Deputy Administrator of the War Food Administration, told the gathering. He emphasized that 98 per cent compliance on the part of the public is necessary to make the "food fight for freedom" campaign successful and that, with this need for making each individual responsible, a message must get over to those from varying foreign backgrounds.

There are approximately 30,000,000 in the foreign-born group in this country, according to Read Lewis, Executive Director of the Council.

"More than 1,000 newspapers are printed in 39 languages," Yaroslav J. Chyz, Manager of the Foreign Language Press Division of the Council, reported. Through the press, the radio which carries 318 foreign language programs, and through large national groups, the foreign-born can be kept informed and his aid enlisted in the campaign, he declared.

Soviets Honor Polish Heroes

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Soviets have awarded Maj. Gen. Zigmund Berling, Commander of the Polish Kosciuszko Division, the Order of Lenin, made three Poles Heroes of the Soviet Union, and decorated 200 others.

One of the heroes was a girl, Anelia Kzhuon, who was killed guarding a truck containing important documents. The truck caught fire from a shell and she perished saving them.

New 'Blown Up' Building to Be Warehouse

Wide World

Unusual Method of Building Used on West Coast

LOS ANGELES—This novel structure, which is being blown up rather than built, will be used as a laundry warehouse when completed. The building utilized air, canvas and cement and has no girders, columns, or jig-saw trusses. After laying a permanent floor, cotton fabric is fastened to the floor and blown up. Then cement is applied and hardens in 24 hours. The finished product will be 100 feet in diameter at the base and have a peak ceiling of 32 feet.

United Nations Discuss Ways Of Paying for Rehabilitation

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16 (AP)—A proposal to finance the huge program of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the basis of the per capita income of the contributing countries was made here yesterday.

The plan was one of three to be discussed to date by the U. N. R. R. A. Finance Committee as it struggled with the problem of finding a formula equitable to all countries coming to the aid of occupied nations liberated from Axis domination. The meeting was closed to the public.

Of the other two plans, one suggested that the co-operating nations contribute a sum equal to one per cent of their national income, and the other, put forward by Brazil, suggested that the contributions be based on foreign trade figures.

In telling of yesterday's Finance Committee discussions, the spokesman declined to say who sponsored the per capita plan.

Puts Load on U. S.

He said the per capita suggestion would tend to throw a larger load on the United States, which has the world's highest per capita income, and place a smaller burden on such nations as India because of their lower average living standards.

Difficulty of obtaining accurate population figures for many of the 43 U. N. R. R. A. nations was raised at the committee session as a possible objection to this proposal, he said.

Majority opinion, he added, still seemed to favor the national income proposal, the first plan considered by the committee.

Eurico Penteado, Brazilian delegate, said his nation, largest exporting country in South America with the exception of Argentina, which is not a member of U. N. R. R. A., would like to base her contributions on her foreign trade with the areas which would receive relief.

For his country, he said, the problem of reviving Europe after the war would be more than a humanitarian one. He said it also would be a commercial question, since Brazil, living on foreign trade, wished to regain her European customers as soon as possible. The nation, he said, would not want to wait until Europeans had lost the coffee-drinking habit.

Mr. Penteado said Brazil expected to meet her financial contribution to U. N. R. R. A. largely through coffee, but also through supplies of cereals, sugar, cocoa and cotton.

The Brazilian plan did not appear to be uniformly acceptable here to Latin-American delegates. Carlos Davila, Chilean delegate, said a figure based on foreign trade would take too much out of Chile, proportionately, since so many of the companies exporting from Chile were owned by foreign capital.

Mr. Penteado's suggestion came after a Finance Committee meeting in which it appeared that the United States and England would prefer a financial basis predicated on national income. He said it would be simpler to ask a Brazilian contribution from the general population based on foreign trade, since everyone understood they were producing for sale abroad. He added that the problem of determining his nation's national income would be too great.

England's Position

England's position was explained thus: She lives on foreign trade, but because much comes out of one pocket and goes into another, she would be paying a much larger proportion of the entire purse if the basis were set on foreign trade.

As the size of the problem became more clear, and the news of the Red Armies moving toward the old Polish-Russian border arrived here, there was increased anxiety among the European delegates to speed U. N. R. R. A.'s work.

There is worry that U. N. R. R. A.'s transportation facilities and food supplies would not be adequate to the immediate job should the Axis crack suddenly.

The council, to speed its work, has invited four existing intergovernmental agencies to assist by sending two observers, each to attend committee meetings: The Economic Section of the League of Nations, the United Nations Interim Food Commission which grew out of the Hot Springs Conference in May, the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and the International Labor Office.

The I. L. O. has just published a book, the "Displaced Populations of Europe," which is helping here to clarify the number of people who will need aid.

The Economic Section of the League of Nations has done exhaustive Research on Relief and Reconstruction after the last world war.

Knox Says Wreck Foes for Century

NEW RIVER, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP)—Demanding "unconditional surrender" of the enemy, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the Allies should "destroy the capacity of Japan and Germany to wage war for 100 years."

The Secretary, here on a tour of inspection, spoke at graduation exercises of the Seventh Officer Candidates' Class of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, whose membership included Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Minn., champion golfer, and Mary Cleland Fordney of Chicago, Ill., daughter of Col. Chester L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., and granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, 14th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

A long round of applause from the fledgling lieutenants greeted Secretary Knox's statement that he would do "everything possible to relax the laws under which you were commissioned to enable you to go where the war is."

Senate Group Gives O. K. To Soldiers' Vote

Continued from Page 1

fully 60 per cent of the armed forces, now nearing a 12,000,000 total, would exercise their franchise in the 1944 Presidential and Congressional elections under the simplified procedure outlined in the bill.

Possible Election Balance

It is entirely conceivable that the number voting would be sufficient to swing a close Presidential or Congressional contest and Democrats and Republicans alike have given their support to the move to enable the men and women of the armed services and the Merchant Marine to vote with the minimum of delay and difficulty.

The fact that the recent Republican victories in New York, New Jersey and Kentucky rested upon slightly less than 57 per cent of the potential vote illustrates the tremendous importance in next year's balloting of what the other 43 per cent decides to do when national issues are more sharply to the fore. In this 43 per cent is the greatest number of servicemen and because of the light vote in the by-elections this month, the absentee soldier vote will be the more weighty, unless it is evenly divided, in 1944.

Senator Green, Chairman of the Senate Elections Committee, in a radiocast last night urged that the soldier-vote bill be treated as a war emergency measure.

Fundamental Right

"It is not fair," he said, "that these men, who are ready to give their last full measure of devotion, should, because of that fact, be prevented from enjoying the most fundamental right of a free man in a democratic country, the right to vote."

Senator Lucas announced that an effort will be made to call up the bill for Senate action next week. Meanwhile, in the House, Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Elections Committee, is perfecting a similar measure.

Unlike the Senate bill, the Worley measure confines the war ballot solely to members of the armed forces. A meeting of the Elections Committee has been called today to consider it, but immediate House action is not anticipated.

Women's Award To Anne Morgan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 — The American Women's Association's thirteenth annual award for eminent achievement in 1943 was bestowed on Miss Anne Morgan at the annual Friendship Reunion of Women's Clubs here Nov. 14. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, formerly Minister to Norway, made the presentation to Miss Morgan, not only for her contribution to the cause of professional and business women, but for her relief and reconstruction activities in France after the last war and during this one.

Miss Morgan, formerly President of the Association and now Honorary President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, criticized women for failing adequately to live up to their new liberties and opportunities for a higher and richer education "both as women and citizens."

"How much have we used our co-operative influence in the fight for sound legislation for clearance of slums and better housing and health provisions in the country at large?" she asked.

Dr. Eveline M. Burns, formerly Chief of the Economic Security and Health Section of the National Resources Planning Board, urged women to press business leaders and government to do all in their power to see that there is full employment after the war as a means of forwarding equal economic opportunities for women.

25,000 "War Criminals"

More than 25,000 names are now on the "war criminal" books in London, which list identities of Quislings and occupation offenders.

Relief Unit Basing Work On Early Nazi Collapse

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 16—Belief that Germany may collapse within six months is spurring the council of the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, meeting here to speed up its plans for an international relief pool.

Though Director General Herbert H. Lehman insists that he has not been taken into confidence of military leaders on invasion dates, exile government spokesmen are warning that U. N. R. R. A. must move fast if it is to be ready with food and clothing for liberated areas when the military moves out.

"We may have to execute the conclusions of this conference in a few months or even a few weeks," predicted P. A. Kerstens, council member from the Netherlands. Others close to "underground" groups in various occupied countries predicted German collapse "within six months."

They all said they hoped their predictions would not give war workers in the United States the impression that the war is soon to be over, since there will still be a big job to be done in the Pacific.

The Atlantic City conference at which U.N.R.R.A. is being organized has been cut from five to two and a half weeks because of the tremendous stockpiling job ahead if U. N. R. R. A. is to be ready, as Governor Lehman says, to feed Europe by the "end of the winter."

U. N. R. R. A.'s responsibility is increased by the fact that the United States and Great Britain have asked individual exile governments not to buy relief goods for their own individual use but to wait for the international pool. Wheat is the only food that has been stocked internationally to date. The International Wheat Conference has provided a wheat relief pool of 100,000,000 bushels for "intergovernmental relief in war-stricken countries and other necessitous areas of the world."

The combined food board on which the United States, Great Britain and Canada are represented, has also begun a program to stockpile seeds needed for the first postwar harvest.

Governor Lehman has told the council members from 43 nations, meeting here, that one of the first big jobs of U. N. R. R. A. is to build up "substantial reserves." He remarked that it takes from nine months to a year from the time textiles are spun until a coat gets on a Polish back.

Since U. N. R. R. A. under the agreement signed at the White House last week will minister relief only for "victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations," many of the 43 members of the council are interested chiefly from a trade rather than a relief point of view. Almost every country has something to offer. Tsiang Ting-fu, Chinese delegate, said China will furnish drugs. The South American countries have offered fertilizers needed to enrich the war-torn fields of Europe, though some admitted they would need outside help in financing such industries.

The United States, Governor Lehman has predicted, will be one of the major sources of U. N. R. R. A. supplies, especially for Europe.

Food and clothing has been going into the United States stockpile for many months, but complete figures have not been made public here.

The ordinary United States citizen will get his first chance to help in a nationwide old clothes collection to be staged by the War Production Board salvage division from Nov. 22 through Dec. 4. Dry cleaners will clean the clothes according to Government specifications before they are packed ready for shipment abroad.

The old clothes campaign is designed especially to take care of any emergency needs in Europe this winter.

The Foreign Economic Administration, in charge of stockpiling relief goods in the United States, expects to have enough clothing ready to equip about 14,000,000 persons by the end of next year.

In Italy, FEA hopes to use Italian textile mills for rehabilitation, but most of these are north of the Po River in territory held by the Germans, so there is no certainty they will be intact.

Through U. N. R. R. A. officials will have a better idea of the size of the European job before them at the close of this conference, they are going on the assumption that in the first year after liberation only about 55,000,000 of the 150,000,000 people in subjugated countries will need full outfitting.

(U. N. R. R. A. is founded on a basis of "helping people to help themselves.")

American officials admit that U. N. R. R. A.'s activities will help prolong rationing in this country after the war, but point out that quantities sent abroad will "constitute a very small percentage of the total we consume ourselves."

THE
MARK OF INTEGRITY

Assay | Date Letter | Sterling | Maker

No-one ever questions the integrity of a British hall-mark; everywhere it is recognised as a symbol of quality. To the expert, however, there is a deeper significance. Not only is the hall-mark a dependable indication of the genuineness of the article, there is also revealed something of its history: where the article was made, when it was made, and ever who made it.

The Lion Passant stamped on articles of silve is a symbol familiar to us all; a kind of guaran tee in which we unhesitatingly place our confidence and trust. Yet there are hall-mark equally important and equally trustworthy that are incomprehensible to the layman. He neither appreciates their value nor comprehends their meaning.

There are for instance the distinguishing marks that indicate the town of assay: the Leopard's Head of London, the Three Wheatsheaves of Chester the Crown of Sheffield, and the Anchor of Birmingham—to name only a few. Also the Britannia mark signifying that the silver of that particular article is above the purity of sterling silver

These and many other British marks on gold and silver, although admittedly no measure of artistic merit, are accepted as certificates of the intrinsic worth of precious metals in all parts of the world. British goldsmiths and silversmiths are naturally proud of the universal esteem the marks of their craft command, and are determined that their high reputation will never be diminished

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H/203

Real Estate Advertiser gets response from "all over the United States"

Hettie Louise Reynolds, Realtor, Beverly Hills, California—one of the first advertisers to use the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor—gives the following summary of response received:

"I would like to make a report on the result of my advertising in the classified Real Estate Directory.

"I have been receiving letters from all over the United States in answer to my ad, have closed one small deal, and have a sale pending as a direct result of my advertising in the Monitor.

"I feel that this is definitely a step forward in your advertising."

If you are interested in selling or renting real estate you, too, should find it profitable to advertise in the Real Estate Directory which is published every Wednesday in the Monitor.

Rates and information may be obtained from any Monitor advertising representative or from the branch offices listed on the last page of this newspaper.

Complex Problems of Asia Tied to Moscow Decisions

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 16—Chinese satisfaction over the Moscow Declarations has led to rising hope here that now the complex problems of Asia may receive the early attention of Allied powers.

The declaration on general principles of war and peace which was signed by China as well as by the "Big Three," is regarded as a satisfactory basis on which agreements of detail can and should be worked out as soon as possible.

Chinese Government circles are naturally reticent on the issues that they might wish to see discussed and settled in further inter-Allied consultations. But recent interviews with well-informed Chinese personalities give the impression that there are in the main four such points.

First. Strategic problems need further elaboration. The visit of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten to Chungking before his actual assumption of the Southeast Asia Command seems to have served to clarify a good deal, and the appointment of the distinguished British war hero, Lieut. Gen. Carton de Wiart, as Prime Minister Churchill's and Lord Mountbatten's special representative with President Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking further improves Anglo-Chinese contacts on strategy.

But there remain questions on which consultations between the leading personalities of China, the United States, Britain and possibly Russia, would at least be extremely useful.

Allied Bases in Siberia?

The Soviet factor in the Far Eastern situation is being widely discussed in Chungking. Not everyone agrees with the speculation of one of the leading newspapers, the Yi Shih Pao, that the Moscow four-power declaration has already "without a shadow of doubt rendered the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact null and void" and that "although this may not result in a Soviet declaration of war on Japan the Allied use of Soviet bases against Japan is already a foregone conclusion.

Yet even the Communist newspaper Hsin Hua Pao expresses the view that the Soviet Union "will continue to support China's war of resistance" and that the Allies should try to get as much co-operation from Moscow in their war against Japan as possible.

Second. It is strongly felt that inter-Allied plans for the future status of the various semi-dependent nations in East Asia are as important in the war against Japan as the Moscow provisions for the democratic character of Italy, and the independence of Austria, in the war against Germany.

Some Chinese are also of the view that definite guarantees about the return of Manchuria and Formosa to China, should be embodied in a four-power agreement.

Charter for Pacific

The fact that the Moscow resolutions on Europe made no reference to the Atlantic Charter has not changed the desire of many Chinese for a special Pacific charter as the framework for the settlement of the postwar problems in this part of the world. Some regard the formulation of such a charter as one of the most important tasks of further inter-Allied meetings.

An editorial in Kuo Min Kung Pao declares that "although our aim is the defeat of Germany and Japan, we put less hope for the future on the fulfillment of this aim of victory, and on punishing the defeated enemies, than on principles like those contained in the Atlantic Charter."

Third. It is considered that the re-emphasis on the complete defeat of Japan in the Moscow four-power pact does not obviate the need for a detailed inter-allied understanding on the problems of how to deal with Japan at and after the eventual armistice.

There seems to be no definite information in Chungking on whatever agreements may have been reached in Moscow about the future of Germany. But it is the opinion here that with or without such a precedent in Europe, plans for the treatment of Japan after its defeat must be made as soon as possible.

The great need for intensified political warfare against Japan makes it especially important for the allies to deal with this matter in the near future and also to decide the punishment of Japanese war criminals.

Fourth. Many Chinese take the view that details should soon be worked out for the international peace machinery agreed upon in the Moscow four-power declaration and that questions of mutual assistance for the postwar reconstruction period should be settled at the same time.

The success and great promise of the Moscow conference have given rise to much discussion about the possibilities of a further intensification of the Chinese war effort and of Chinese preparations for domestic postwar reconstruction in the political, social and economic fields.

All are realizing the singular opportunities which the greatly improved international understanding at Moscow has opened up for China and many stress heavy responsibilities of the Chinese Government involved in the four-power declaration both with regard to the Allies and to the Chinese people themselves.

"We must express by action our determination to fulfill these responsibilities. We must redouble our efforts and bring a fresh spirit to bear on our domestic and international relationships," as one of the Chungking newspapers put it.

1,500 Women Asked—4 Take Jobs, 1 Sticks

LOS ANGELES—General Manager John C. Lee of the War Production Council said a house-to-house canvass of 1,500 homes was made for aircraft workers, and 150 women promised to work. Half of them actually reported at plants and four accepted jobs. Then three

U. M. W. Paper Urges NWLB Quit in a Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The United Mine Workers Journal, Nov. 15, interpreted the recent coal wage agreement, which ended the union's fourth strike, as a partial victory, and at the same time suggested that public members of the National War Labor Board resign.

"After eight months of battling strongly entrenched opposition, embracing the greatest intrigue between operators, governmental forces, and the public press that has ever before combined to assault honest wage considerations for the working men of the nation, the U. M. W. has succeeded in establishing the principle of portal-to-portal pay," said the Journal. "The achievement does not represent the full attainment of the premise of the Fair Labor Standards Act, but it does pave the way for an ultimate victory on this fundamental, vital question."

The editorial concluded with discussion of the NWLB saying: "American labor wants and demands a labor board personnel in whom honest working men can place confidence. American labor wants the board left free from Administration political domination, free to judiciously determine the wage issues presented to them. American labor will be satisfied with nothing less. The Little Steel formula is dead. The NWLB has lost face."

The U. M. W. editorial observed that "the millions of workers who have been jostled out of a fair deal by the NWLB, cannot be expected to look upon (Chairman William H.) Davis et al as constituting a judicial force that will render dispassionate findings."

"If Mr. Davis and his assiciate public members want to perform a real service to their fellow man—if they are as patriotically devoted to the prosecution of the war as they would have the public believe," the editorial added, "then the way of action for them is clear. There is but one answer—resign in a body and do it quickly."

Mines Advertise

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 16 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the anthracite coal industry, mine operators are using the newspapers to advertise for workers.

Following virtual shutdown on Nov. 13, all anthracite collieries in this district with one exception are back in operation.

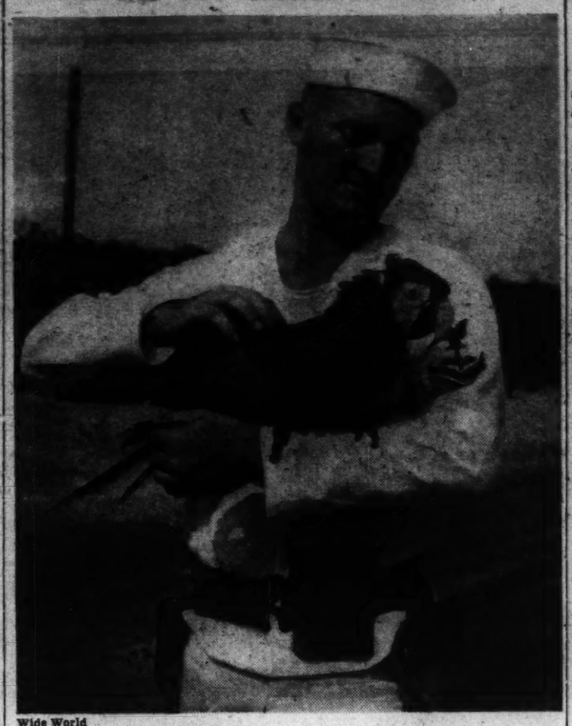
Despite the manpower shortage, operators predicted record-breaking production.

Fruit Dealers Charged With Violating Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Seventeen wholesalers and two buyers of oranges and other citrus fruits were charged with violating Office of Price Administration price ceilings by James B. McNally, United States Attorney, in informations now before the Federal Court here.

Pals for the Duration



Wide World

Good Company on a Desert Isle

This macaw was picked up by Raymond Perry, Aviation Machinist's Mate, of Wilsondale, W. Va., at the Naval Air Station on a Bahaman island. The United States bars entrance of macaws into the country, so Mike can be a pal only as long as the war lasts. The station is one the United States got from Britain in the swap for destroyers.

U. S. Mails Found Heavily Used To Promote National Disunity

Continued from Page 1

there was no present need for such legislation.

"In my opinion the Post Office objection is nothing but a lot of hokum," Mr. Dickstein declared.

"The Post Office is taking plenty of time and employing counsel and witnesses to decide whether Esquire and other periodicals contain obscene matter. It can also take the trouble to decide whether or not, in specific instances, the Post Office is an agency for the Fifth Column," he added.

Solicitor Vincent M. Miles of the Post Office Department testified that any law designed to bar "false and defamatory" statements attacking racial and religious groups from the mails would be unconstitutional. He said such legislation would infringe upon the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech. He contended there was "no need for the enactment of such a bill."

Practice Held Dangerous

Labor representatives, New York welfare workers and youth counsellors testified that the steady drumming — daily, weekly and monthly—of this race-hatred seditionist literature on the minds of the less educated in the nation was dangerously thwarting efforts at education in democracy and racial tolerance made by unions, welfare organizations and churches.

Race hatred and bigotry, engendered by the American seditionists has hindered war production in the first instance by "building a wall against some races" around vital war plants, and when this wall was finally broken down, by using the very presence of minorities in the factories to foment discord, labor witnesses declared.

"I am interested in seeing this legislation passed because I have a job to do and the bigots—the native American fascists—are interfering with my job, persistently and systematically: that job is war production," Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice-President, United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared in a prepared statement.

"Are we going to permit these racketeers to use our mails to destroy America under the guise of freedom of speech?" Dr. Nathan D. Perlman, Vice-President of the American Jewish Congress, asked the committee.

The need for new legislation clearing the mails of scurrilous anti-Semitic, anti-religious, anti-democratic material was stressed by witnesses representing the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, the Lawyers' Guild, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Legislation to remove seditionist material from the mail will not be sufficient to halt the under-cover activities of the American breed of Nazi propagandists, but it will help, Dr. L. M. Birkhead, National Director of the Friends of Democracy, declared.

Naming names, Milton N. Kemnitz,, Executive Secretary of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties, declared that the Gerald B. Winrods and the C. Leon Dearayas were still active and that such publications as "The Defender," "X-Ray," "Beacon Light," "The Cross and the Flag" and "Patriotic Research Bureau Bulletin" were still disseminating race hate material via the United States mails, two years after Pearl Harbor and 16 months after Grand Jury indictment of their publishers.

America's race hate mail propagandists, witnesses at the Congressional hearing declared, are accusing the Jews and Negroes of responsibility for the Detroit race riots of June 21-23. Simultaneously, they charge that Jews control the Government and are responsible for the war, continuing to contend that President Roosevelt and Mrs. tRoosevelt are Jews, and they deplore the defeat of Fascism in Italy as a defeat for Christianity, witnesses said.

The latest result of this spilling of race hate propaganda, it was said, have ben the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Boston.

Even Help Fascists

"These American Fascists, repeating Hitler's lies over and over, are not adequately reachable by any legislation now applying to the mails; in fact we are now helping these publishers by allowing them second or third class mailing privileges," Dr. Perlman said.

Dr. Perlman urged the committee to back the Lynch Law rather than the Dickstein law as being less ambiguous in its language. He argued that it was certainly not an abridgement of constitutional liberties to forbid publishers the use of the mails for defamatory and false statements regarding racial and religious groups, when laws already exist forbidding the mails to carry obscene matter.

"Anyone who values his religion should be equally interested in this bill. We are all religious minorities," Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, legless veteran of World War I, commented to his committee colleagues.

Among the witnesses was a Rabbi from a suburb of Youngstown, Ohio, who related the story of a business leader of his community who, becoming infected with disseminated local Silver Shirt propaganda, came to believe the Nazi myths that the United States is controlled by Jews "from Roosevelt on down," and to advocate "throwing out the present form of government and bringing in a regime patterned afer Franco, Mussolini, and Hitler."

The local Ministers' Association, together with the American Legion, Rotary, Kiwanis, and other community organizations, sought to combat this Silver Shirtism and caused the local leader—a "psycopathic case"—to resign from his high position in the community.

But, witnesses stressed, the Silver Shirtists and their brethren are still actively fomenting disunity and war, even while their country is fighting for a united, free world.

Huge U. S. Shipments to Soviet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Shipments of Lend-Lease goods to Soviet Russia amounted to $3,287,047,000 to the end of September, the Foreign Economic Administration announced today.

Leo T. Crowley, FEA Administrator reported $1,853,656,000 represented military items, $884,369,000 industrial materials and $549,022,000 foodstuffs and agricultural products.

Noting that shipments were constantly increasing, Mr. Crowley said more than half the total aid to Russia was shipped during the first nine months of 1943.

Military items already shipped include 6,500 planes, 3,000 tanks, 125,000 sub-machine guns, 145,000 trucks, 25,000 jeeps, 200,000 field telephones, and 700,000 miles of field telephone wire.

Industrial shipments include 1,000,000 tons of steel, 300,000 tons of nonferrous metal, 300,000 tons of chemicals and explosives, 500,00 tons of petroleum products, and more than 17,000 machine tools.

Food shipments consisted largely of wheat, flour, meat, fats and oils, plus more than 10,000 tons of crop seed.

Inn License Suspended

The inn-holder's license of the Paramount Hotel, 17 Boylston Street, was suspended for a 36-day period beginning Nov. 26 by the Boston Licensing Board yesterday following a recent hearing on a police complaint against the hotel. The Board order closes the hotel from that date until the end of the year.

Congress Keeps Subsidy Pot Boiling

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The subsidy pot kept boiling in Congress today.

The House Rules Committee approved a bill extending the Commodity Credit Corporation and banning payment of subsidies after Dec. 31, contrary to President Roosevelt's desire. The bill comes before the House Thursday for two days' debate and a vote probably on Monday.

In the Senate Agriculture Committee, antisubsidy livestock growers and other witnesses, mobilized by anti-Roosevelt Ellison D. (Cotten Ed) Smith, veteran Senator from South Carolina, once more denounced the whole system as "Socialism," and contrary to the American Way. Louis Bromfield, the author, linked subsidies with "German Socialism," while Senator Smith urged voters to eliminate the Office of Price Administration and oust the New Deal.

Republicans Attack

In the House, today's session had been open only long enough to hear the Chaplain's opening prayer when antisubsidy Republicans started an attack on the radio speech last night of Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas. Mr. Patman took the time on the mutual chain customarily given to Fulton Lewis, and made a sledge-hammer defense of subsidies on the ground that they aided the white collar class, and kept living costs from rising.

Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, minority leader said, "I want to thank Mr. Patman for doing me the honor of mentioning me in his speech last night, but I want to correct him so that he can tell the truth hereafter. I never had luncheon with the Banking and Currency Committee and I did not ask any member of the Committee to change his opinion on the subsidy bill.

Representative Walter E. Brehm (R) of Ohio, who made the first of a series of one-minute speeches on the Patman talk declared:

"Any man who could make such a plea for the vanishing New Deal, and stretch his imagination so far is indeed a superman."

Advocates of a compromise subsidy plan lost another round before the House Rules Committee when that body refused a special rule which would have permitted introduction of an amendment to substitute a food stamp plan for a subsidy plan.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts, sponsor of the compromise subsidy plan, told the Committee that 14,000,000 people in low income brackets were caught in the "squeeze" between fixed incomes and rapidly rising living costs.

Author-farmer Bromfield blamed subsidies all on "Socialism" which he said made its appearance in Germany about the middle of the 19th century. It was alien and contrary to the thinking of France and to 600 years of developing democracy in Great Britain, from which America inherited its ideals, he said. Although Britain now has subsidies itself, Mr. Bromfield continued, these were easier to administer in Britain, which imported 60 per cent of its food, and besides that there was no real parallel he explained between the economic problems of Great Britain and of the nited States.

Bromfield Sees Revolt

"The revolt you see going around you now," Mr. Bromfield added, referring to recent anti-Roosevelt elections, "is a revolt against the idea that the citizen is the servant of the State, and not the State the servant of the citizen." Russians, Mr. Bromfield argued, are also reacting against state control and subsidies.

Mr. Bromfield cited and attacked a column of Raymond Clapper's yesterday, declaring:

"The fight against subsidies has its real purpose—one that nobody wants to admit openly—the breaking up of price control so that producers in certain foods can gouge the nation for all that can be squeezed out of the people at a time when all consumption is distorted by the heavy demands of war."

The warmth that the subsidy fight is creating was indicated by other witnesses. Charles Holman, for instance, Secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, warned that the one half of 1 per cent subsidy to milk producers is "inflationary, wasteful and unwanted." Farm producers generally want relaxation of Government restrictions and higher prices.

Not Heading Off Willkie, Says McMillen

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 16 (AP)—Wheeler McMillen, mentioned as an aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination, last night declared that "many patriotic Americans are opposed to having the new deal name the 1944 Republican candidate," but denied that he and John D. M. Hamilton now are touring to head off the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. McMillen, President of the National Farm Chermurgic Council, spoke before the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, answering questions propounded editorially by William T. Evjue, Editor of the Capital Times and prominent in liberal progressive circles.

Mr. Evjue asked whether the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, of which Mr. McMillen is Editor, is "controlled by Joseph Pew, millionaire Pennsylvania oil man and Republican boss." Mr. McMillen said that "the Pew estate is the principal owner," but that "I make my own decisions."

Mr. Evjue asked: "Is it true that Mr. Pew, with other bosses, is working to head off the Republican nomination of Wendell L. Willkie for President?"

"A good many patriotic Americans are opposed to having the new deal name the 1944 Republican candidate."

Mr. Evjue inquired: "Isn't it true that you and John D. M. Hamilton, a member of Mr. Pew's law firm and former G. O. P. National Committee Chairman, now are out on tour to head off the candidacy of Wendell Willkie?"

Mr. McMillen said: "I have not been requested to take part in any such attempt. The answer is no."

Mr. Evjue asked whether Mr. McMillen is trying to swing G. O. P. leaders against Mr. Willkie, to which tne speaker replied that "farm leaders with whom I am acquainted are entitled to reach their own conclusions on political questions."

Hamilton Gives View

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, Philadelphia attorney and former Republican National Committee Chairman, quotes Wendell Willkie in appraising G. O. P. Presidential prospects.

"Anyone who reads the polls knows that no man up to this time has captured the public imagination to the extent of as much as one third of the vote," Mr. Hamilton said last night in an interview.

"In view of this, it may not be out of place to note that the public agrees with Mr. Willkie's often repeated phrase of the last campaign—'there is no one indispensable man.'"

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Americans will not go hungry. Our armed forces and our civilians are being served *first* from a record American harvest. But our fighting Allies and liberated people who have been systematically starved through Axis domination—they need food, too.

YOU can help make sure there's enough food to hasten our Victory . . . and enough to keep your own family well fed. Here's how:

1. PRODUCE FOOD, where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.

2. CONSERVE FOOD. Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals.

3. SHARE FOOD. Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.

4. PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD. Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.

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The Home Forum

Where Peace Is Found

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE LONGING for peace, so dominant in the world today, need not await the cessation of hostilities to be satisfied. The remedy is at hand. Christ Jesus said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." His words, even though only measurably understood, bring a sense of calm to replace the turbulence of mortal thought.

"How can I be peaceful in thought," one may ask, "in the midst of turmoil and threatening danger?" Christian Science teaches that peace of mind is attained through spiritual understanding. It is found by resolutely turning thought away from the discord and danger to which the material senses testify, and uplifting consciousness to behold the beauty and perfection of God's creation. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 506), "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

* * *

Spiritual understanding transcends material circumstances and conditions. On a desolate island, far removed from all that the senses hold as necessary to well-being, John, through his apprehension of spiritual truth, beheld "a new heaven and a new earth" (Revelation 21:1). We, too, can find that in place of chaos and suffering "the loveliness of Love is all around" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 64). If our vision be clear and steadfast enough, we shall see the passing away of that which is unlike Love, and which, despite its seeming realism, is an illusion, a distorted sense of reality.

How illogical it is to conceive of God as creating or permitting the ravages of war! Instinctively we know that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" (Habakkuk 1:13). We also know that whatever He did not make was never made, and therefore has no real existence. To turn away from the lie and to magnify the allness and goodness of God, brings peace to troubled hearts and deliverance to those caught in the maelstrom of world events.

* * *

But one may say: "What of my boy, my brother, my friend? How can I be at peace when my loved ones are in danger?" In Science and Health (p. 381) we read, "In infinite Life and Love there is no sickness, sin, nor death, and the Scriptures declare that we live, move, and have our being in the infinite God." An understanding, even in a degree, of this passage lifts the scales from our eyes so that we begin to see that the only true being of our loved ones is safe in divine Love, where peace reigns, and where there is no death. Man, created in the likeness of God, is not material, but reflects the very sum and substance of all that God is. Courage and love are immortal and cannot be destroyed, for good is permanent and indestructible. Regardless of the havoc which may seem to have been wrought by material sense, good must forever live on. Fear is silenced by the realization of this truth, and the peace of Love's protection is experienced.

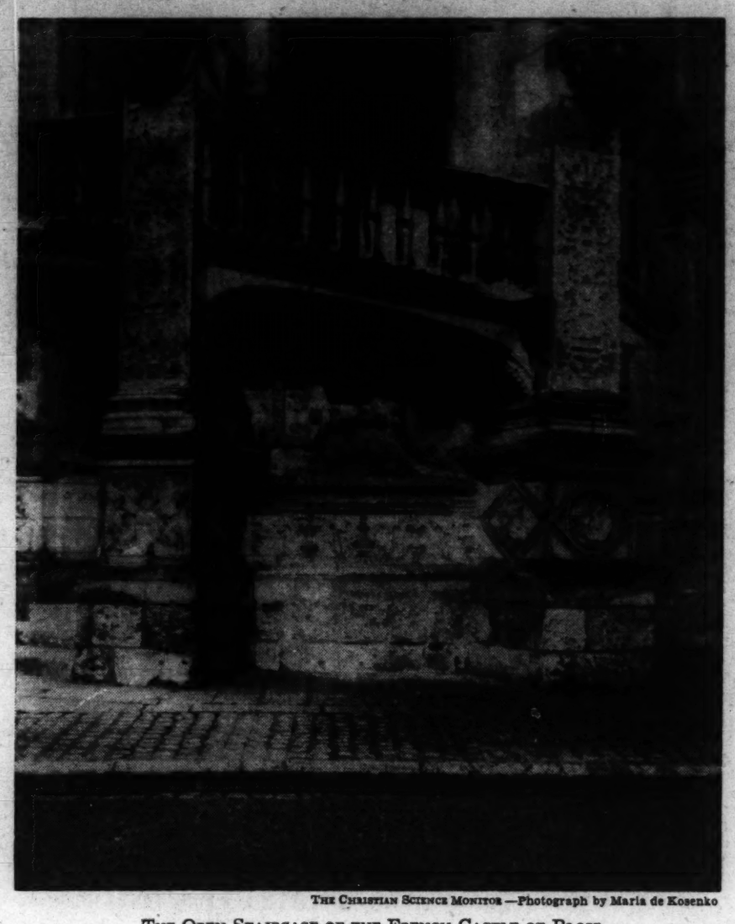
* * *

Not through magnifying evil, but through glorifying God, good, can each one individually aid in the restoration of harmony to a war-torn world. We ourselves make or break peace as we accept or reject that which is eternally good and true, as we entertain in consciousness those qualities of thought which are native to good, or foster those which are foreign to it. The choice is ours. Ahead of us are the postwar days with their need of a permanent, endurable, workable peace between nations for the benefit of all. Let us hold peace in our hearts with no taint of revenge, hatred, or fear to mar its purity. To thought thus imbued with Godlikeness will come those spiritual ideas necessary for meeting the human need, and for the establishment and unfoldment of world-wide peace.

"Not as the world giveth," not through armaments and material force, however necessary such methods are at present, but through the recognition of God's perfect man, made in His likeness, will brothers and nations meet in that hearty handclasp which conceals no suspicion, distrust, or feigned love. In such understanding lies the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy (Isaiah 2:4), "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, entitled "Christian Science: The Religion of Intelligent Thinking and Victorious Living," will be found on page 13.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Maria de Kosenko

THE OPEN STAIRCASE OF THE FRENCH CASTLE OF BLOIS

FRANCIS I was only twenty years of age when he succeeded to the throne of France, in the year 1515. He immediately took possession, in the name of his wife, Claude de France, of the medieval castle of Blois. Importing numerous architects from Italy, he proceeded to tear down the most important section and completely to change it, with the result that the newly-transformed wing, known as the "Cour de Blois," emerged as one of the most beautiful and richly adorned examples of architecture of that period.

The open staircase is its crowning glory. Strangely enough, however, this staircase formed no part of the original design, but was added when the new wing was nearly finished.

Defying all laws of symmetry, this beautiful addition is attached to the Italian façade in a manner all its own. It extends to the top of the building, like other spiral staircases of the period, but it claims originality in not being enclosed within walls.

Underneath the steps are many delightful little alcoves. These are sometimes adorned with statues, but more often they are finely sculptured. In this lower recess, the symbolic salamander is carved in relief. The salamander is the emblem of Francis I, and it is typified here in the characteristic manner—the large crown above the head, and to the left and right the initials of Francis and Claude, each with a crown. Around the edge of the recess or alcove, one sees the twisted rope which is the emblem of Anne of Brittany, who is also closely connected with the history of the Castle of Blois.

Où l'on trouve la Paix

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DÉSIR de paix, que le monde éprouve si fortement aujourd'hui, peut être satisfait avant même que cessent les hostilités. Le remède est proche. Jésus le Christ a dit (Jean 14:27): "Je vous laisse la paix, je vous donne ma paix. Je ne vous donne pas comme le monde donne. Que votre cœur ne se trouble point, et ne s'alarme point." Pour qui les comprend au moins dans une certaine mesure, ces paroles apportent un sentiment de calme qui remplace le trouble de la pensée mortelle.

"Comment puis-je avoir l'esprit en paix," dira-t-on, "quand le tumulte et les dangers m'environnent?" La Science Chrétienne enseigne que la tranquillité d'esprit s'acquiert par la compréhension spirituelle. On la trouve quand on détourne résolument sa pensée des périls et des discords dont témoignent les sens matériels, et qu'on élève sa conscience jusqu'aux sphères où règnent la beauté et la perfection de la création divine. Mary Baker Eddy déclare, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 506): "La pensée calme et élevée, ou l'intelligence spirituelle, est en paix."

* * *

La compréhension spirituelle l'emporte sur les circonstances et les conditions matérielles. Sur une île aride, loin de tout ce que les sens jugent nécessaire au bien-être, Jean put voir, grâce à sa compréhension de la vérité spirituelle, "un ciel nouveau et une terre nouvelle" (Apocalypse 21:1). Nous pourrons nous aussi constater qu'au lieu des souffrances et du chaos, c'est "la beauté de l'Amour" qui nous environne (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, No 64). Si notre vision est suffisamment claire et ferme, nous verrons disparaître les choses contraires à l'Amour — celles qui, malgré leur réalisme apparent, ne sont qu'une illusion, un faux sens de la réalité.

N'est-elle pas dépourvue de logique la croyance que Dieu crée ou permet les ravages de la guerre? Intuitivement nous savons que Dieu "a les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal" (Habacuc 1:13). Nous savons aussi que ce qu'Il n'a point créé est sans origine, donc sans existence réelle. Se détourner du mensonge, reconnaître avec des actions de grâces la plénitude et la bonté de Dieu, ceci donne la paix aux cœurs en détresse et délivre les humains qu'atteignent les bouleversements actuels.

* * *

L'on s'écriera peut-être: "Et mon fils, mon frère, mon ami? Comment puis-je être en paix quand ceux que j'aime sont en péril?" Voici ce que nous trouvons à la page 381 de *Science et Santé*: "Dans la Vie et l'Amour infinis, il n'y a ni maladie, ni péché, ni mort, et les Écritures déclarent que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être dans le Dieu infini." Si nous comprenons ce passage au moins dans une certaine mesure, les écailles tombent de nos yeux et nous arrivons à voir que l'être réel de ceux qui nous sont chers est en sécurité dans l'Amour divin, où la paix règne, où la mort n'existe pas. Créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme n'est point matériel: il reflète la somme et la substance de tout ce qu'est Dieu. Le courage, l'amour sont immortels et résistent aux attaques, car le bien est permanent, indestructible. Il vit à jamais, en dépit des ravages que prétend causer le sens matériel. La réalisation de cette vérité fait taire la crainte, et l'on ressent la paix qu'apporte la présence de l'Amour protecteur.

* * *

C'est non pas en grossissant le mal, mais en rendant gloire à Dieu, au bien, que chacun de nous peut aider à rétablir l'harmonie dans un monde déchiré par la guerre. Nous faisons la paix ou nous la troublons selon que nous acceptons ou rejetons les choses éternellement bonnes et vraies — selon que nous entretenons dans notre conscience les qualités mentales inhérentes au bien, ou celles qui lui sont contraires. A nous de choisir! Ce qu'il faudra dans la période d'après guerre, c'est une paix permanente, durable, pratique, dont bénéficiera toute l'humanité. Cultivons dans notre cœur la paix que n'entache aucune pensée de vengeance, de haine ou de crainte. Si la conscience est pénétrée des qualités divines, elle recevra les idées spirituelles nécessaires pour faire face à tous les problèmes, et pour préparer l'établissement de la paix universelle.

Ce n'est point "comme le monde donne," par les armes et la force matérielle — bien que ces méthodes soient temporairement nécessaires — mais en reconnaissant l'homme de Dieu, parfait, créé à Sa ressemblance, que s'opérera l'union fraternelle entre les nations et les individus; alors c'est loyalement qu'on se serrera la main, sans trace de soupçon, de méfiance, de feinte. Cette entente réelle marquera l'accomplissement de ce qu'annonça le prophète Ésaïe (2:4): "Alors, de leurs épées, ils forgeront des socs de charrues et de leurs lances, des serpes. Une nation ne lèvera plus l'épée contre une autre nation et l'on ne s'exercera plus à la guerre."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Roads Are Lovely Things

Roads are lovely things,
Driving into sunsets,
Canopied by graceful trees,
Followed by the mist-bunches
of Queen Anne's lace,
Looked upon by some leaf-
brown woodland hill,
Going over a small bridge
which spans a clear,
unhurried stream.

HELEN ECKERT

Why Not Trust People Who Know?

"YES," SHE RETORTED. "Naturally, I do intend to build it. I'd build it now if only the Government would let me. But the Government won't, of course. So I've had the plans drawn, anyway. Nobody knows when this war will end. Dorothy Thompson says it might be over quicker than some of us imagine."

"Tell me about your plans," I pleaded. For I have heard about that particular sandy stretch above a white beach, and affording an entrancing view of green palms, white sails, and indigo blue Florida bay. I have a selfish interest as well—a modestly founded hope that I might occasionally be permitted a share in that house; for holidays do not always overlap, they are sometimes staggered, and all have a disconcerting habit of coming to an end.

* * *

"It's going to be a modern house," she remarked with a suspicion of challenge in the tilt of her head, because she suspects I think her a definitely conservative sort of person. "A big living-room all one side of which will be glass, two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and lavatory—all on one floor. And he has actually allowed me a hip roof. I was so relieved! I was dreading one of those drearily flat Moorish ones. As a matter of fact, he never even mentioned one like that. But—how can I be sure those plans are right? I don't know anything about modern houses. I can't judge. Maybe I might not like it. He ought to know what he is about; he's got a job—an architectural job—in some university and he has made dozens of acceptable plans. But I'm not perfectly sure about letting him have all the say. The war might end tomorrow. And then I'd be in for it."

"Why not just trust him?" said I archly, sniffing a line of reasoning which I greatly fancy. "I believe in trusting the people who know. For myself, I hardly know anything at all practical — measurements, ingredients, declensions, regulations, things like that. So what steps do I take in an emergency? Why, I call in somebody whose business it is to know. I explain what I like, up to the point where my mental picture is dulled; then I give my authority his or her head. He knows —or she. I don't. So why not trust him implicitly? I've never come to any serious grief that way. Just imagine the predicament he'd be in—or she—if he had to do my job some day and make up a page of a newspaper. Why, he wouldn't understand the first thing about a dummy and he's probably never seen or listened to a composing-room. He'd just have to call me in. So this, I tell myself, is my turn to call upon him, or her, and not propose silly questions and stuffy objections."

* * *

There I was, off on one of my favorite topics. I'm afraid I talked a great deal too much, with the result that we forgot all about my friend's proposed house in the South. I settled deeper into my chair by the fire at home. Why people tolerate me when I am in this mood, I cannot imagine.

I remember that I harked back to my arrival in the West. Several Easterners had told me I would be frightened at plunging up hills and careening down them in a San Francisco taxi. They said those are the worst hills in the world; you were convinced every trip would be your last, you didn't dare to breathe, you sat on the edge of the slippery seat and clutched at any handy support. I pretended to be suitably alarmed. But I knew myself fairly well. When the moment loomed, I stepped into the nearest taxi at the Ferry House and off we went in the direction of Nob Hill. I sat back comfortably, I breathed as usual, I grasped at literally nothing. In fact, I enjoyed myself enormously, for the simple reason that I was convinced my taxi driver knew what he was about. I didn't know. Wild horses could not have dragged me to the point of driving my own car up Mason Street or down California. But this man was, presumably, San Francisco born. Therefore, why not trust him to do the driving? All through those precious days in San Francisco, I was frequently tearing up practically vertical hills or else skating down them. I never minded in the least. It was so clear from the outset that San Franciscans are acquainted with their city and understand how to accept and deal with their hills.

* * *

Once we needed a garden. What, we argued, was a house without a garden? Besides, we had never really had a garden of our own. What did we do? We sent for someone accustomed to gardens, someone who had made a lot of them. Then we let her proceed, with, of course, a few well-timed and discreet references to our tastes and the depth of our purses. We didn't know about a garden. She did, from the planning of the ground to conform to a design, to the planting of those lilac bushes just where they would hide the indispensable wire fence. The result? We have a lovely garden. We can boast about it, because we didn't make it ourselves.

* * *

It's the same with, say, slip covers for our furniture. There are experts who have far better ideas than we about their color and cut. It's the same with taking care of a car. I've always made sure not to know the least thing about changing tires and adjusting brakes, about oilings and greasings and all the rest. I find out the people who know, then trust them—and only now and then do I find they have let me down seriously over some such detail as water in the radiator. It's the same with clothes and hats, perfectly simple if only one acquires the knack. Not everybody can do everything—that stands to reason. We all have our specialties and make the most of them. Why shouldn't we allow others the same freedom? There come times for each of us to be consulted and then trusted where our own subjects are concerned.

So I advised my friend to engage an architect in whom she has confidence and let him work out his own ideas in her behalf. After all, she decided she wanted a modern house —with a hip roof.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

When Leaves Have Fallen

Whatever boughs are bare retain the sky
And broader ways for winds to travel by;
Look past the place where leaves were stained
with fire
To choral heavens and the vibrant lyre
Of wind and cloud more manifest than ever.
Though cold and tempest bind the earth, and
sever
The brightest leaf from off the highest bough,
See where the magic sky climbs higher,
higher,
More open to the gaze, more glorious now.

GEORGE ABBÉ

Problem

I have a little pedestal
excellently wrought,
simple, polished, nigh unique;
and often I have sought
for a perfect Homo sapiens
to place there all bedecked—
it seems to me my pedestal
reveals each small defect!

MARY POOLE

Life Is Bright Along the Bayous

THE ABADIES HAD one of the oldest houses in the country about Bayou Lafourche, with an ancient "mud front." In the first days of settlement Lafourche earth was an indispensable ingredient in home construction. A pit was dug, the spaded earth was covered with water, and moss was tossed in by the heavy handful. All who helped walked up and down barefoot until the materials were well combined. The house was constructed of split cypress, and the mud-and-moss was the filler. Over the front went an extra coat for extra protection. The mixture had further use in the construction of a chimney, made of the tough material packed between wooden frames on the outside of the house. The Abadies, like some of the others, still retain their fine, broad chimney. After some years, the wind and rain will weaken it. Then a new one is easily manufactured, the Abadies said; and they added that, modern changes or no modern changes, nothing could throw heat like that chimney, and they should go on rebuilding it.

The Abadies possess another aid to good living that is disappearing—an outdoor oven made of mud. Under the trees in the back yard was a small, squat object, rounded, built over a wooden base, and protected with a ledge above. Years ago, following directions given by his father, Papa Abadie mixed the material into a mold, baked it, and had it ready for the years. In former days it was used as often as three times a week—ten loaves or more baked at a time. Today the Abadies turn to it less often than before; the children, sad to say, prefer bread from the store that is a mile or so off. . . .

In the day hours the family threw open doors and windows at the front. But some privacy was needed, and the Abadies had the same solution as their neighbors—sets of curtains, on which the family lavished its sense of color—always pink, or bright yellow, or red, or green.

There was paint on the house, too, applied with care—but to the front side only. Sides, back, everything else was worn and wan. This was true French frugality, and a kind of insouciance. A family cannot afford everything, the Abadies pointed out; if it has several dollars left over at the end of a season, enough for the front only, why do without a jolie galerie—a thing of pleasure to family and guests and passersby? And an unimaginative, one-tone front does not appeal to the bayou eye. A man spends no more if he gets part of his paint in a second color, does he? So the wall is red, the shutters, door, and galerie posts are green; next door the combination is yellow and brown, and no one can deny that life is brighter along this way.—From "The Bayous of Louisiana," by HARNETT T. KANE. (New York: Morrow.)

An Island Few Europeans Know

THERE IS AN ISLAND on this earth's surface, one-third the size of the United States, one-fourth the size of Europe. Along the shores of this island people have voyaged from time immemorial, yet few, very few, have ever crossed it. There are areas on this island, thousands of square miles in extent, where man's foot has never trod so far as we know, over which no airplane has ever flown, of which nothing is known. We know more of the polar regions than we know of those areas.

No European has ever traversed the length of this island, and, until the twentieth century, only one had traversed its breadth.

The island of which I speak is Arabia. To be sure we call it a peninsula, but the Arabs themselves call it an island, for island it is, bounded on the west by the Red Sea, on the south by the Indian Ocean, on the east by the Persian Gulf, and on the north by a veritable sea of yellow, billowing sand. . . .

The area of this island is one million square miles, its greatest length fourteen hundred miles and its greatest breadth twelve hundred and fifty miles. There it lies like a great inverted keystone, at the junction of Europe, Africa, and Asia. . . .

On this island there are no rivers and no forests. It is a product of too much sun. There is such a thing as too much light. Britain, too, is an island, but its very fogs and shadows and long, dreary nights have made its people what they are. In this connection it is interesting to speculate why Japan, lying halfway round the world from Britain but in the same relative position, has developed such opposite traits. Anyway, to understand the Arab, you must get an idea of his environment, and then, realizing what he started from, you wonder that he retained so many laudable qualities, such physical virility, such mental agility, such generous hospitality, and such an innate dignity as marks him wherever you find him.—From "Meet the Arab," by JOHN VAN ESS. (New York: John Day.)

The Practice of Solitude

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN both young and middle-aged remember countless things which President Neilson has said to them. But among them all one stands pre-eminent: the urging upon them of cultivating within themselves by definite practice the ability and the desire to be frequently alone. . . . Over and over again he has said these words or others like them:

The person who can afford to be alone with himself often and long acquires a quality of personal dignity which is dissipated and lost in any other kind of life. . . . The self-possession, self-restraint, patience, which come only through the practice of solitude—these are essentials for the acquisition of a philosophy and a religion. And it makes all the difference in the world to your life whether you arrive at a philosophy and a religion or not. It makes the difference between living in a world which is merely a constantly changing mass of phenomena, and living in a significant, ordered universe."—From "A Goodly Fellowship," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

for Thinkers

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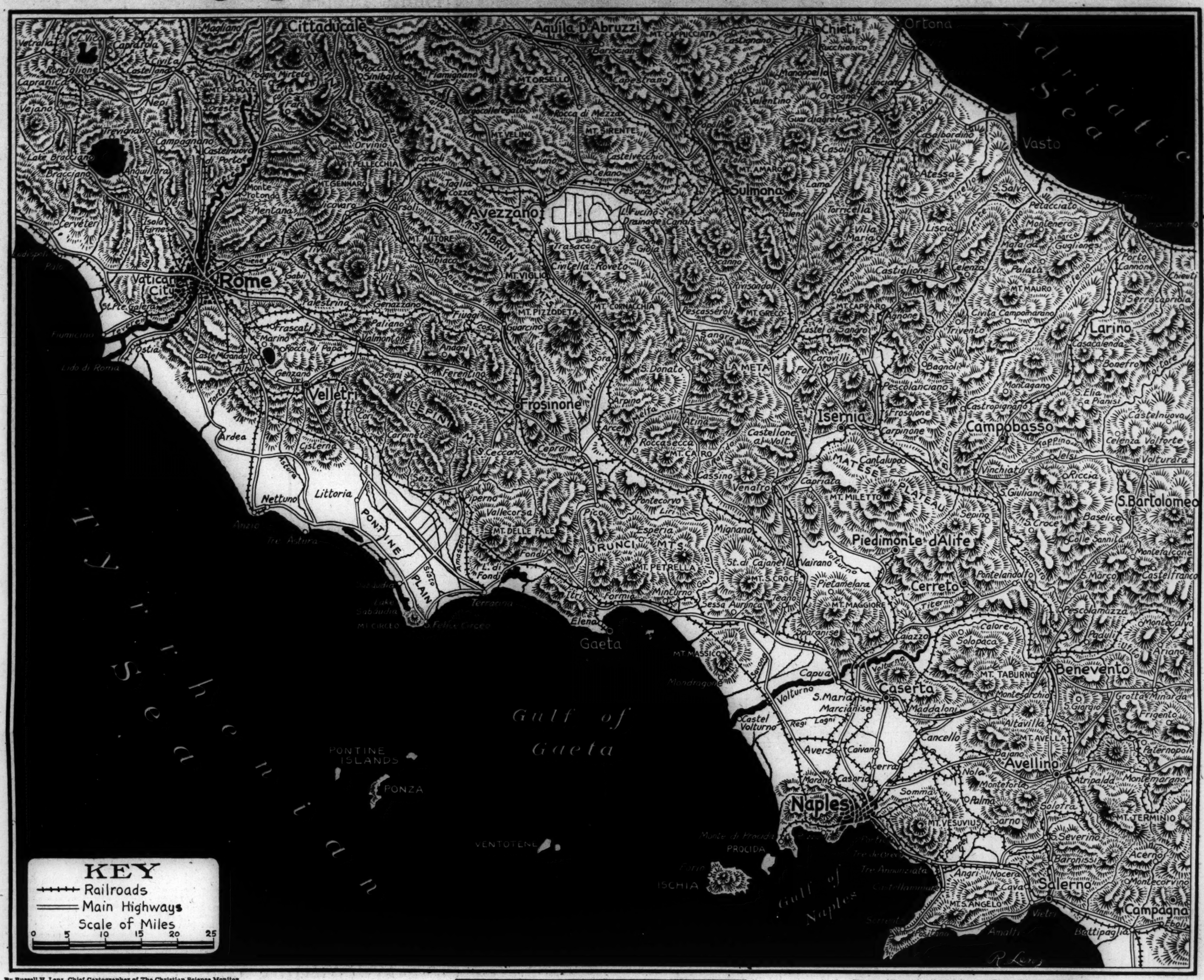
Allied Lacing Up of Italian Boot Timed to Long-Range Victory March



By Russell H. Lens, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mountains Form Impressive Challenge to Allies

The mountain country through which Allied "foot-slogging" infantry is operating in Italy is depicted in detail by The Christian Science Monitor's Chief Cartographer. This map is intended to be used for purposes of reference as the campaign develops.

Eisenhower Moves With Precision

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the Eastern Front the Russians are forcing the issue. They are throwing all they have into the attempt to deal Hitler's forces a knockout blow this year, or as soon as possible afterward. On the Italian Front the situation is very different.

The snow-capped 4,000-foot hills of the Apennines across which the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies are stretched today allow no opportunities for quick decisions. The present rate of progress of the Clark-Montgomery forces would barely get them to Rome by Christmas. When they reached the Capital there would be the prospect of 300 more miles of the same hard-sledding up the northern half of Italy into the maze of Alpine barriers across the top.

If it had been Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's intention to force the issue in Italy, he would not have left his armies to inch their way up the escarpments of Massico and Aurunci and across the Trigno and Sangro and Garigliano Rivers and similar country from end to end of the long narrow peninsula. He would have used his command of the sea to break up the German defense by landing forces at various points behind the Nazi lines.

Disposition of Ships

As it is, beyond occasional brief mention of small destroyer or light cruiser units supporting the coastal forces by bombarding a critical point, the main naval forces under Admiral Sir John Cunningham have scarcely been heard from.

It is true that with each Allied division requiring about 9,000 motor vehicles of all kinds to keep it supplied, much of the Navy's resources are taken up with conveying equipment, vehicles, and supplies to the forces in Italy and North Africa. But with no Italian Fleet to occupy its attention, the Naval command certainly has forces available for new expeditions when called for.

Evidence that the Germans are afraid of amphibian landings at points behind the lines may be found in the deliberate scuttling of ships and blowing up of installations to block such harbor as Pescara, Gaeta and Leghorn.

General Eisenhower evidently intends to push through to Rome. There are sufficiently good political reasons for including the capital in the territory associated with the Allies.

Apparently no other political center will adequately hold together the anti-Axis forces in Italy. But just as evidently he does not intend to make a major offensive of this front. In any case it would scarcely be possible to make a major front of an 80-mile line so cut up with mountains as to make maneuvering impossible.

Dozen Divisions Held

What the Allied command does gain in Italy is a means of tying down a round dozen German divisions in the peninsula itself, with others detached to watch the French and Austrian gates to Northern Italy. At the same time it enables the sending of quick support to the Yugoslavs and other irregular elements in the Balkans, who are estimated to be holding anything up to 28 or 30 German divisions in that uncertain peninsula.

Otherwise, the Italian theater will naturally play its part in the main offensive against Hitler's "Festung Europa" when it comes, not necessarily as a gateway for land forces to burst open, but as a convenient base for air attack.

American and RAF heavy bombers, in their unceasing attacks on Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Schweinfurt, and the Ruhr are gradually crushing Hitler's war production in Western Germany and forcing him to depend on war plants in the east and south. It is these plants in Austria, Bavaria, and Bohemia that will presumably receive the particular attention of Gen. Carl Spaatz's 15th Air Force, which may be expected to shift its main bases to Foggia, Rome, and other points in Southern Italy as soon as those fields are sufficiently clear of Luftwaffe interference.

Operations from Foggia

From Foggia's 11 airfields, a 600-mile range will bring many of Germany's vital production points under attack. Ploesti, in Rumania, on which the High Command depends for almost a third of its petroleum, will become as vulnerable to Allied heavy bombers as Cologne and the Wuppertal have been in the past.

General Eisenhower has shown that he plans on a big scale. Another commander might have been interested in throwing amphibian forces at various points in Italy and cleaning up that territory. But from General Eisenhower, with his experience of the 800-ship landing in Morocco and Algeria, one may expect that his plans for the forthcoming months will be scaled to an offensive against Hitler's Europe compared with which the present operations in Italy will be nothing more than an important incident.

Few Italians Obey Führer's Deadline

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Nov. 16

The deadline set by German authorities for the surrender of Italian forces still fighting the Nazis in the mountains of Southern France expired today, but reports from France indicated that only a few hundred had laid down their arms as demanded.

The Germans had offered amnesty to Italians who surrendered before the deadline.

By a Staff Artist

Points of Principal Action

Black arrows indicate main points of Allied pressure on the Italian front. White arrow shows area of German counterattack.

Rainy Season Aggravates Invaders' Difficulties

Examination of the contours of Naples-to-Rome territory shows the difficulty confronting the American-British troops, particularly since the present rainy season has swelled the rivers and reduced most of the mountain roads to a state of slippery mud.

'Unsung Heroes' in Invasion Drill Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—A special tribute to the many hundreds of "unsung heroes" in Britain who have sacrificed their homes and farms to hasten victory has been paid by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American Commander in the European theater.

Speaking of the families who must evacuate districts now being turned over to the United States Army by the British Government for use as invasion rehearsal areas, General Devers expressed deepest appreciation of their sacrifices which he said were "requested only as a last resort and intended, despite the demands of war, to cause the least interference to civilian population."

Pointing out that thousands of landowners in the United States had made similar sacrifices for training purposes General Devers emphasized that military demands have shifted lately and that preparations must now be made in great detail for amphibious attack.

Full Training Needed

"It should be remembered," General Devers stated, "that no military operation is more dependent on training than landing on a strongly fortified hostile shore. To win a bridgehead on the continent and expend as few lives as possible in so doing training must be realistic and under actual gunfire. This requires sizable areas free of civilians."

Some feeling was aroused here by these forced evacuations before their purpose was fully understood, and General Dever's statement is regarded as specially important for this reason.

American officials have issued the strictest orders to troops that so far as possible historical monuments, churches, and similar buildings will be protected and preserved.

Special Claims Offices

At the same time the British Government has made it clear that inconveniences and sacrifice of local populations will be reduced to a minimum and that every effort will be made to deal with all claims for compensation promptly and in a considerate manner.

A special claims office is being set up in each district exclusively to handle these matters.

The general view here now is that General Devers has answered the main objections raised, by making it clear that the areas taken over were chosen only after the most careful consideration and in view of the necessity of reproducing invasion conditions as nearly as possible.

Allied Troops to Spend Yuletide in Britain

By Canadian Press

London, Nov. 16

The Allied second-front force is taking shape in the United Kingdom, but it appears probable that British, Canadian, and American troops here will spend this Christmas in Britain.

Talk that an invasion might be launched before the end of the year can be pretty well brushed aside, it is said.

Neutral Clergyman For Nazi Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The arrival in this country of the first neutral clergyman officially appointed to work among the German prisoners of war in the United States and Canada was announced by the Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War here today. He is the Rev. Carl Erik Wenngren, 27, Swedish Lutheran minister, who will serve as a secretary of the War Prisoners Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, representing the World Council of Churches.

Appointed by Archbishop Erling Eidem, primate of the Swedish Lutheran Church, Mr. Wenngren will minister to the spiritual needs of the prisoners of war in co-operation with the local camp chaplains and with the approval of the Chief of Chaplains of the Army.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

This Year's Thanksgiving Should Not Be Slighted

By Elizabeth S. Lough
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thanksgiving has been in past years above all a day of family reunions. If this cannot be managed this year, almost every household can at least bring in as guests some service men who are far from home—or others who long for a taste of home life.

Maybe, if yours is a household where mother prepares the meal, they will just naturally gravitate toward the kitchen. Even the cheery crackle of logs in the living-room fireplace doesn't have the appeal of the fragrant sizzle of a turkey roasting away in the oven, nor the homey bustle that goes on just before dinner is served.

Maybe it's because the big kitchens of the days of the first Thanksgiving were gathering places for the family that kitchens, even today, are like a magnet in a household where guests are made so welcome that they feel at once as though they belonged to the family circle.

The turkey (it may be other fowl this year; but no matter) was always the center of interest at the Thanksgiving dinner in the old days. Let it be again this season.

The menu below is suggested:

Thanksgiving Dinner, 1943

First course:

Tomato Juice and Canapés
(To be served in the living room)

Second course:

Roast Turkey with Dressing
Gravy (with or without giblets)
Mashed White Potatoes
Creamed Onions
Celery
Cranberry Sauce
Beverage

Third course:

Thanksgiving Cracker Pudding
Sauce for the Pudding
Pumpkin Pie
Cheese
Nuts, Raisins, and Fruit

In planning your party, remember that young people eat much more than adults, so if there are many at your dinner allow for them—and, if they are near by, perhaps they'd like to help make plans. When buying the turkey, count on a pound per person and then add a pound or two.

The turkey should be completely prepared the day before. The giblets should be boiled and chopped, if they are to be used in the gravy. The dressing, too, should be prepared the day before. Some even stuff the turkey the night before.

Prepare a good-sized potato for each person. Add one or two to be sure you have enough. Count onions the same way, allowing three or four per person.

Cranberry sauce or jelly can be made two or three days before the dinner, and it is wise to make more than just enough, for it is a left-over which keeps well.

Make the Thanksgiving cracker pudding the day before, because it requires long, slow cooking. The recipe found in the Boston Cooking School book for both pudding and sauce is excellent. Pumpkin pie should also be made the day before. Here is an old-fashioned recipe:

Pumpkin Pie

1½ cups pumpkin
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons molasses
1 tablespoon butter or butter substitute
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup milk (or enough to fill the pie dish)

Be sure the pumpkin is free from all lumps. Add to it sugar, molasses, butter, egg, seasoning and milk. Stir well. Line a deep pie dish with crust, fill with pumpkin mixture and bake until firm.

The secret of making the whole meal run off smoothly is to get everything ready well in advance. Have the tomato juice in the refrigerator and the glasses on a tray. Just remember that one quart will fill eight small glasses.

Canapés should be small. Slice the bread thin. Four round pieces can be cut from a single slice. Toast the rounds lightly on one side and put on the untoasted side whatever covering you have, either with or without a spread of butter or margarine. Hard-boiled eggs chopped fine with olives and seasoned to taste, any kind of cheese, and anchovy paste are all good. The spreading of these is a last-minute job.

Popular Canapé Plate

Sandwiches with a filling of mushrooms are always popular on a canapé plate. Clean mushrooms and chop very fine, fry slowly in bacon fat or margarine, stirring often. Use plenty of salt and pepper on them. When the mushrooms are thoroughly cooked, pour over them a little top milk and let them boil up. This will hold the mushrooms together and so make a better spread for the sandwiches. Pile the slices of bread one on top of the other in order as they are cut from the loaf. Trim off the crusts. Spread the slices, two at a time, fitting them carefully together. Cut each sandwich into four tiny squares. Prepare all fillings the day before Thanksgiving.

On Thanksgiving morning your first dinner obligation is to your turkey. Remember that it should have 20 minutes roasting time to a pound. After your turkey is in the oven other things can be started. This is the time to set the table. If some of your helpers are already on hand, you can call them in.

Ration points, both blue and red, have been kept in mind in planning this dinner. The tomato juice may require a few unless you have canned your own. In that case, you can make your own tomato juice and turn out, with little effort, a drink of superior flavor. Pour tomatoes into a fine wire strainer and crowd through all the pulp. Add salt, pepper, celery salt, and a little onion juice to taste. Canapés, too, will require a few points—but bread and toast may be spread with margarine instead of butter, and a little cheese goes a long way when used on tiny canapés. No points are needed for the main course of the dinner, except for margarine in the vegetables and sugar in the candied sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce and coffee.

Points for Dessert

The dessert course does require a few more points but is not too extravagant with them. One package of raisins will be enough to use in the pudding and also to scatter through the dish of nuts. Both pudding and sauce require sugar. You may have to save a little in your daily use of sugar to get enough ahead. When you serve cheese with pie, by the way, don't let your natural generosity run away with you. Be firm and cut the cheese down to wartime sizes.

Perhaps this all sounds like a lot of work just for one meal. Well, so it is. But this distinctively American holiday meal, with its pervading spirit of patriotism and thankfulness, means too much to us to be slighted. Give it the best you have, and you will feel richly repaid when you look back at the end of the day.

Cushing-Gellatly

On this Thanksgiving table, arranged by the Paine Furniture Company, the dinner plates (or service plates) and bread-and-butter plates are the "Empress" pattern by Crown Ducal, rimmed in Cobalt blue with gold leaf accent and floral center. The goblets are the "Laurel" pattern by Lotus, with narrow gold bands and unpolished wreath cutting. Individual crystal open salts are used. The typically New England-style centerpiece consists of gourds, grapes and various brown grasses on a seaspray glass tray. The candles pick up the color of the plate rims. Strawberry corn, in midget ears, is clustered around the crystal candlesticks for an additional color accent against the tablecloth in maize with gray wheat design. The silverware is the English Gadroon pattern from the Gorham Co.

Things Happen When Emily Arrives

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Emily Kimbrough had come up from Philadelphia to attend the party her publishers, Dodd, Mead & Company, were giving in honor of her second book, "We Followed Our Hearts To Hollywood."

"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," written in collaboration with her friend Cornelia Otis Skinner, was a thing of divided glory. But this time Cornelia had other fish to fry, so this was Emily's own book and her own party, though Helen Hokinson, who made the drawings for it, shared a flicker of the spotlight, because her sketches pointed up the hilarity of the narrative so jauntily. And then it happened. Things like this always do to Emily Kimbrough. She and Helen Hokinson arrived simultaneously at the party—wearing identical dresses!

For a split second there was consternation. Then Emily Kimbrough's gay laughter rippled round the table, set everyone at ease.

Twins of Her Own

For Emily Kimbrough to be a twin, suddenly and publicly, wasn't as difficult for her as it might have been for someone else, because she's used to twins; she has a pair of her own. They call them A and B. I really wish I hadn't learned that their names are Alis and Margaret. But these twins have had quite an effect on Emily Kimbrough's career. They put an end to her writing when they first arrived (she was then Managing Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal), and because they are so mad about ice-skating they quite inadvertently were the cause of her getting back into it.

Everything began to happen when Cornelia Otis Skinner went to see "My Sister Eileen." She told Emily that she could hardly sleep that night and thought the morning would never come so she could telephone her in Philadelphia. If people laughed at the adventures of the two sisters in that play—just wait till they heard some of the ones she and Emily had had on that trip to Europe in the 1920's, she thought.

So she got the number. "How about our writing a book?" queried Cornelia, tingling with excitement.

"I don't think anything of it at all," came the crisp tones of Emily from Philadelphia.

"But you know how our friends used to laugh when we told about the things that happened to us," pleaded Cornelia.

No Mood for Books

"But I couldn't see anything funny in it," Emily Kimbrough told me. "Besides I was going to a new place with my children for the summer, and I never write in the summer. Everything was against it. But when we arrived at Lake Placid the children were mad about ice-skating and I spent hours sitting watching them and nearly freezing. Finally I thought I might as well write to keep my mind off how cold I was, so I began to put down what I remembered of our trip. When I had written about two chapters I sent them to Cornelia. When she read them to her father, he said we must go on. That gave us a boost. Cornelia added what she could remember to the chapters I had written and sent them back. I kept two chapters ahead of her, and every once in a while we would get together for the final version. We worked this way for a year.

"We had sold the story to The Cosmopolitan, and it was all finished but the ending. So Cornelia came up and brought her boy, Otis Skinner Blodgett, who is 13, and we set to. We separated for hours, would meet and discuss what we had written, declare it was no good, and separate again. Finally the last night came, and it wasn't finished. We gave the children their dinners and fairly pushed them into bed. They'd never been put to bed in such a hurry before in their lives. Then just as we started to work the entire electric system of Lake Placid blew out. Things like this always happen to us. And just as we were meeting that deadline! It seemed too much to bear. Finally I said to Cornelia, 'If Abraham Lincoln could do it, so can we.'

In Search of Candles

"We felt our way out of the hotel, down the village streets, and begged for candles. Finally we gathered about 40. We set 30 of them on the table around us in a circle and carried on. The other ten we gave to Cornelia's 'Tante Nell,' who copied our frantic efforts on the typewriter as soon as we dashed them off. Just as the candles spluttered to a finish at dawn—so did we."

Cornelia Otis Skinner has written of her friend, "To know Emily Kimbrough is to enhance one's days with gayety, charm, and occasional terror. . . . For she attracts incident as serge attracts lint." Perhaps that is why people in various parts of the country are having such fun when they go to hear Emily Kimbrough lecture.

"When I was asked to lecture," she explained, "I proposed five topics that I felt I should enjoy giving. Three were serious, two comical. The manager chose the humorous ones. So while I feel a little apologetic about them, if I can provide an escape into absurdity for an hour, and blot out serious things I am pleased to do it."

Hubert Designing: Specific, Exact, Serious

Hollywood Designers—No. 5

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nostalgic echoes of the gay boulevards with their neatly clipped trees and open sidewalk cafés, the lavishness of the Paris night life, and the chic of Paris drawing rooms are suggested in the work of René Hubert, chief designer for the Twentieth Century-Fox studio.

Hubert is a quiet man in his middle thirties. He is as well known in Paris and London as he is in Hollywood, for he has been creating clothes for glamorous women for more than two decades. With a background of schooling at the Académie Carlorossi and École de Beaux Arts in Paris, he designed lovely costumes for the Folies Bergères and the Comédie-Française, and made wardrobes for Marlene Dietrich, Lillian Harvey, and Annabella, long before they became Hollywood celebrities.

Hubert first came to Hollywood in 1928 to do costumes for the Rudolph Valentino pictures, and later to do Gloria Swanson's clothes exclusively. His imaginative designs for that beautiful star were widely copied.

When the present war struck, Hubert had just finished sketches for several important London productions, among them several Korda pictures, and was designing in Zurich. Unable to get back to London, where he had left most of his valuable sketches, Hubert came again to America. While still on the boat, he promised himself that no matter what happened to Paris, he would do his part in keeping the spirit of the French couture alive in this country.

He has done just that. Hubert's studio costumes are a combination of prewar gaiety and the uncompromising strictness of the WPB-dictated L-85. He achieves wartime restraint through his truly French ingenuity, by using substitute materials for those no longer available; by switching sequins and beads from one dress to another; and where beads and sequins do not suffice, adding tricks with cloth or paper appliqué.

A contrast to his gala studio production sketches are those he designs for "real life." The real life things are chastely tailored in the best French tradition which embraces the designs of Molyneux, Chanel, Schiaparelli, Poiret, and Rochas. From this type of clothes Hubert discards all extraneous trimmings, and utilizes the material itself as basis for his decorating ideas. He likes, for instance, to combine the right and the wrong side of satin in the same dress.

He carries the simplicity of tailored clothes through into afternoon and evening, enhancing their simplicity only through use of richer materials, never through such things as spangles and beads.

But whatever rules there may be, he says, they all fade before the rules superimposed by the star's personality; for Hubert always designs with a certain star, or extra, or group of extras in mind. "There is no design in the vacuum," he explains succinctly.

In the thousands of costumes produced under his direction, Hubert supervises every detail. The door of his office never closes, and through it passes an endless stream of fitters, seamstresses, pressers, beaders.

To attain the exactness found in his designs, Hubert sees to it that the stars' figures are available at all times. To this end one wall of the large workroom adjoining his office is crowded with the overstuffed manikins constructed exactly to the stars' "specifications." The latest batch are neatly labeled Betty Grable, Sonja Henie, Martha Raye, Lena Horne, Frances Dee, Gracie Fields, Olga Baclanova, and Jack Benny.

Since he designs many costumes for period pictures or movie phantasies, much of Hubert's design inspiration stems from the requirements of these. He has, for instance, revived a fashion in the currently popular "bandbox" purse, dating back to the gay nineties; he introduced the beribboned, beflowered, besequined toques.

In his spare time, Hubert paints, writes his memoirs, and tries to grow a garden. "But," he sighs wistfully "nothing but nettles ever comes up."

He believes that real greatness of design will not be manifest until the first bugle of peace has blown, "For," he says, "there can be no creative greatness without the peace of mind, and that will come in all its manifestations when this war is won."

Simple Ideas for a Festive Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A real homemade Thanksgiving is the best kind. Each household can readily work up individual ways to celebrate. So please consider the few ideas that follow only as suggestions.

To begin with, let's take table decorations. This year keep them simple. You can get the right effects inexpensively by using what you have in your own garden or what you can make out of materials on hand.

As an informal center piece, a fine orange pumpkin always speaks of the plenty of fall days. A very simple and colorful addition can be made from a roll of crepe paper. Select your color to fit your scheme of decoration. Cut through the roll, making the cut-off pieces about ¼ to ½ inch wide. Shake out the pieces you have cut off, letting the long streamers fall as they will. Then gather them up loosely and arrange them around your center piece to form a kind of ruff. A basket of fruit or a pumpkin shows off beautifully in such a setting. If the time of your meal is to be late afternoon, an old candelabrum makes a cheerful centerpiece, set off with orange candles and an orange ruff.

Another idea is to get the children in your household to help you make "turkeys" out of dried seed pods. Almost any seed pods can be used. Look among those you have gathered for a winter bouquet. Select the long ones rather than the round ones. They make more natural looking "turkeys."

Open the under side of the pod and run in a little melted paraffine—not too hot. While the paraffine is still soft, insert into it from the open under side of the pod two toothpicks. These will serve as legs for your birds. To give them a good standing base, push the lower ends of the toothpicks into good-sized gum drops. Stand the "turkeys" on a tray, with split peas or other cereal scattered around.

Discuss amusements with your family. Especially let your young folk have a say. Nothing helps the family party so much as to have each member feel necessary to the success of the day.

Humorous Rules

A set of rules of behavior for all guests can be written up as a result of an evening discussion around the table. Print them in large letters on a piece of wrapping paper and thumb-tack them on your front door. Rule one should be, "Each guest must read the rules before he enters." One rule which has made much fun in one household is, "When asked by the host what part of the turkey you wish, make a definite choice or you will be passed by and served last."

The hostess must always give some thought to seating her guests. While the first course is being served in the living room introduce some place-finding stunt.

Proverbs make delightful place cards. Find one which seems to fit each guest. Print it carefully on a card, leaving a space between the first and second part. Cut the card in two between the parts. Give the guest the first part and put the second part at his place at the table. Ask each guest to read aloud the first part of his proverb while he is still in the living room. Then all guests are asked to find their places by finding the second part of their proverb.

Place-Card Proverbs

A little care must be taken in selecting proverbs, for they sometimes fit too well. However, for guests who know each other intimately or for members of the family a sharp proverb may be just the thing to make a lot of fun.

If there are very young children in the party, they may enjoy cutting out pictures to be used as place cards. Cut each picture in two again. Give each guest one part in the living room and put the second part at his place at the table.

After the main course is served, don't hurry on too fast to the dessert. Let your guests feel a leisurely enjoyment in their meal. Sometimes conversation flows freely, but at other times it needs a little help. Get a guest who can do it to start a story of some sort in verse. Then ask each one around the table to carry on with a couplet of his own. Some surprising talents are sure to show up. Or over the nuts and raisins a continued story can be started, each telling his part.

For the rest of the day try to have home games and fun in which all can join. As far as possible let your guests run the party. Have you ever made up a cross-word puzzle? That might be a good assignment for one or two members of your family. Ask them to work in as many references to individual guests as possible. The makers can exercise their wit in making the definitions. Draw up your cross-word form on a large sheet of paper, thumb-tack it to a board and stand it up where everyone can see it. One of the makers will act as master of the cross-word and write in the answers.

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Last Grim Days on Corregidor Saw Defenders Fight to Last

Russell Brines, Associated Press staff correspondent at Manila and Tokyo before the war, gives the story of Corregidor's last days in the following article. Mr. Brines reached Rio de Janeiro aboard the Exchange Ship Gripsholm, en route home with 1,500 Americans and other Western Hemisphere nationals from Japanese internment camps. He spent 21 months in internment at Manila and Shanghai.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (AP)—A picture of men and women dazed but courageous to the end was sketched today by American repatriates relating the story of the final days of American occupancy of Corregidor Fortress in the Philippines.

When the Japanese finally seized "The Rock" in Manila Bay, American soldiers and nurses emerged, wan and nervous, from the tunnels in which they had been refuged for weeks during almost continual aerial and land bombardment.

Deep in the tunnels, said survivors, you could hear the continual thunder of guns and bombs and feel the earth quivering. The cessation of the bombardment with an armistice was so potent an emotion in itself that many badly shell-shocked soldiers in tunnel hospitals who previously were completely unbalanced suddenly became normal.

Some 50 Army nurses as well as troops remained in Corregidor Fortress until the last, many of them having returned there when Bataan Peninsula to the north fell.

The main water supply had been shelled and for days each drew half a bucketful of salty water for drinking and washing.

The malnutrition was worst on Bataan where the supply lines were often disrupted, but food was rationed strictly on Corregidor and in the final days there was little to eat.

After the enemy's occupation, and while awaiting internment, the survivors were allowed two meals a day by the Japanese—rice with a little corned beef and tomato sauce. The Japanese prohibited further food although the two tunnels still were loaded with supplies.

The Japanese on Corregidor allowed the nurses to continue work among the badly wounded who remained temporarily in the tunnel hospitals, but all able-bodied soldiers were pocketed on a small airfield. There, huddled during the heavy rain of the first night without blankets or any shelter, the Americans sang throughout most of the night to help maintain courage.

The next day the men foraged for themselves, getting a little food, and constructed makeshift shelters of bits of wood and tin. A week later the able-bodied were marched to prison camps.

Survivors told repatriates that the Americans fought until the last, and paid tribute to the 31st and 57th Infantry and the Fourth Marines for their gallant stand on both Bataan and Corregidor.

The night Bataan fell, the nurses, among the last to return to Corregidor, traveled from Mariveles in small boats to the Rock. Although Japanese planes were overhead constantly strafing, they never hit the boats.

Gripsholm Docks

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (AP)—The flag-bedecked liner Gripsholm docked yesterday and 1,502 Americans set foot on American soil for the first time after eight to 21 months in Japanese internment camps.

The dockside was a crowded, happy scene as the gangplank was lowered and the repatriates became guests of honor of North American residents who were on hand since early morning preparing an elaborate welcome which includes shopping tours for the adults, parties for the youngsters and care and food for the infants.

Chilean Ambassador Gonzalez Videla and members of the Embassy staff were present to welcome 15 returning Chileans. Parties likewise were on hand to greet the Argentines, other Latin Americans and Canadians.

Reception headquarters were set up for United States citizens and it was the scene of many emotional greetings as friends met. Cable desks were swamped with messages.

Homes have been provided for orphans during their visit to Rio de Janeiro, and there were sleeping accommodations ashore for all. Winter clothing, needed for the trip north, was distributed to the visitors from servicemen's centers operated by an American society.

Although today was a Brazilian national holiday, the anniversary of the founding of the Republic, several downtown stores remained open by special permission to accommodate the Gripsholm passengers.

Roaming Feet and Greed Add to Labor Shortage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—America's manpower problem, analyzed by the Office of War Information, is due to wartime restlessness and the desire to make more money.

The OWI report included studies in 16,900 plants employinng 14,900,000 workers. The breakdown showed that war plants must hire 17 new workers a month to gain a net increase of three in their working force.

Seven in each 100 workers left their jobs in the monthly survey period. Five quit of their own volition. The other job separations were due to military induction, decease, dischares and miscallaneous causes. During the month, war plants were successful in hiring 8.6 new workers for every 100 employed at the beginning of the month, making a net gain of 1.6 per 100 employed.

The 1.6 per cent increase was largely accounted for by the number of women who joined the labor pool, OWI reported.

The "quit rate" among women is higher than among men, the report said. On the basis of War Manpower Commission figures, eight women are leaving work and refusing to accept further employment for every ten persuaded to enter the labor market.

Studies are now under way to reduce the "quit rate," the OWI reported. The survey noted that nearly all male workers who leave one job take another essential post. However, the constant shifting slows production, as experienced workers produce more.

Factors tending to reduce the "quit rate" were listed as: improved transportation, better housing, child care facilities, better industrial safety and hygiene programs, adequate dental and medical service, adequate laundry services, improved feeding facilities in and near plants, and educational programs designed to convince the worker of his importance in the war effort.

U. S. Another Step Nearer to Repeal Of the Old Chinese Exclusion Laws

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The United States moved another step toward repeal of the old Chinese Exclusion Laws today with submission of a report to the Senate recommending adoption of the House-approved Magnuson bill.

Chairman Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida, of a Senate Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, said as he filed the report that "The tenacity and courage of the Chinese in their terrible ordeal of the last seven years has impelled a respect that we are proud to acknowledge."

"It has always been the policy of the United States to help China in her struggle against encroachment upon her independence and sovereignty, and we are now brothers in arms in that cause. It is fitting therefore, that the incongruity of discriminatory legislation, inconsistent with the dignity of both our peoples, should be eliminated."

The Magnuson bill would place Chinese on an immigration quota basis which would permit the annual entry of 105 persons. Chinese also would be made eligible to become citizens.

The citizenship provision, Attorney General Francis Biddle told the committee, affects directly only approximately 45,000 Chinese residents in this country but will create good will extending to the millions "in China who are fighting at our side."

New York Food-Top Violators Fined —Two Sentenced to 60 Days in Jail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—A fine of $10,000 each was assessed against three violators of food ceiling prices by Judge Murray Hulbert of the Federal Court here Nov. 12 and two of them were sent to jail for 60 days, while the third received a suspended prison sentence.

Those imprisoned were Victor and Charles Crocco, members of the wholesale produce concern of L. Crocco & Sons, of 241 Washington Street. Andrew Crocco got the suspended sentence. All three had entered pleas of guilty of violation of Office of Price Administration ceilings on the wholesale price of oranges.

It was estimated at the office of James B. M. McNally, United States Federal Attorney, that between June and September last the Crocco firm had sold 30,000 crates of oranges at between 50 cents to $7 a crate in excess of OPA ceiling prices, or a total of about $30,000 over the legal limit.

Immediately after the imposition of the fines and sentence, Mr. McNally announced that jail terms would be urged for all sellers of food who violated ceiling prices.

Judge Hulbert praised Mr. McNally's office for recommending prison terms, and, while he had no "disposition to make a goat out of these defendants," the OPA was entitled to support and the public expected it.

"I have no doubt that many others in this jurisdiction are violating price ceiling regulations," Judge Hulbert said, "and I want to serve notice on them, as well as the 3,400 restaurant operators who allegedly are violating the law, that they may expect tougher treatment if they come before me."

Mr. McNally said his office intended to keep food prices "within the ordinary pocketbook ranges of working people."

Lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Religion of Intelligent Thinking and Victorious Living," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of this, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science. Our speaker, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, will address you on the subject "Christian Science: The Religion of Intelligent Thinking and Victorious Living."

Surely almost everyone desires to live victoriously. But there are so many people who think that there is a great secret to it, a secret which either they have not discovered or one they never will be able to discover. Consequently, they rather resign themselves to the thought that for them, it never will be realized. Christian Science reveals that "victorious living" is not meant to be the lot of a favored few, but is for all to experience and enjoy; its realization is found through intelligent, spiritual thinking and the rules for its attainment are simple and available to all. May we all open our hearts to the message of the lecture and realize its blessing!

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Almost twenty centuries ago there appeared in a nation which was under the yoke of conquerors, a man who understood the meaning of victory better than any individual who had ever walked upon this planet. He was concerned not at all with the material concept of the word, but solely with its spiritual signification. He knew all about victorious living, and showed to those who had eyes to see and ears to hear that by living in obedience to the law of God whatever threatens or assails the happiness and well-being of an individual or nation may be proved to be powerless.

This man was hated and reviled by many who clung to pharisaical systems because he presented and taught a code of ethics which ran counter to their materialistic and stultifying religious concepts. Regardless of threats, vilification, and efforts to silence him, he continued for three years to preach and teach the gospel of Truth and Love, and to demonstrate by many wonderful works, its great practical value. His every accomplishment was to show humanity that the way to victorious living is through spiritual thinking; and when evil did its utmost to destroy him, he gave an example of the immeasurable power that is attainable by such thinking and living. No one had ever lived among men so nobly and so selflessly as this man—the great Galilean, Jesus of Nazareth.

Jesus' doctrine, which he declared was not his but the Father's who had sent him, is today acknowledged by many millions of people to be true Christian idealism. But can it be truly stated that the majority of Christians are willing to follow in the way he marked, and which, as he so plainly showed, is the one way which leads to the real victory—victory over the mental enemies which are directly responsible for the various woes that beset mankind? Sickness and disease, poverty and lack, wars and disasters are evil beliefs which Christian Science declares God knows nothing about, and therefore are nothing but supposed effects of false material thinking. While they apparently continue to take their toll, the saddening cry is frequently heard, "Where is God? Does He exist, and if so, why does He allow these things to go on?" Doubtless just such cries were ringing in Jesus' ears when he wept over Jerusalem.

Revivification of Jesus' Teachings

It is well for humanity that the stately operations of Christian Science have brought about the leavening of a great deal of human thought. Its discovery in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy came at a time when Christianity was at a very low ebb. The grand religion founded by Christ Jesus had come to be grossly misinterpreted and severely mutilated. The mighty works he accomplished, and taught others to do, were declared to be miracles which God intended should not be duplicated in any future age, and the spirit of his life-giving teachings had become chilled by the introduction of dogma and creed.

From the hour of its discovery, Christian Science commenced to revivify the sacred teachings of the master Christian. In particular it restored their lost element of healing. As in olden time the forces of evil fight against this demonstrable religion, for Christian Science not only denounces evil, but also uncovers and exposes its secret modes of operation; it strips evil of all false glamour and shows the correct method by which its unreality and nothingness may be demonstrated.

The allness of God and the unreality of matter and evil were revealed to Mrs. Eddy through her deep and constant study of the Bible. In her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 110), she states: "In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated." This is an important statement. Mrs. Eddy *demonstrated* her interpretation of the Scriptures to be correct. She healed as Jesus healed. It is on the unshakable basis of demonstration that Christian Science has proved itself to be the promised Comforter which, as Jesus declared, "will guide . . . into all truth."

Christian Scientists love the Bible. They study it daily in connection with the Christian Science textbook. The Bible and Science and Health are the impersonal preachers in all Christian Science churches and societies throughout the world. The sermons, which are rightly called Lesson-Sermons, for they are studied by students of Christian Science throughout each week before hearing them read in the Sunday service, are comprised of Scriptural texts and their correlative passages from Science and Health. The Lesson-Sermon references are published in advance in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. Daily study of the Lesson-Sermons enables the student to comprehend more and more clearly God's allness, and the nothingness of matter, evil, and mortality.

Bible and Science and Health

As an example of this, a man who was quite new in the study of Christian Science went to a Christian Science practitioner for treatment. He desired to be freed from a painful condition which had become almost chronic. The practitioner asked him if he had been studying the Lesson-Sermon.

He replied that he had not, that he did not seem to get much out of the Bible, had never read it to any extent.

"What about Science and Health?" the practitioner inquired. He stated that he had been reading that book just before going to bed, that is, when he was not too tired. "But," said he, "I find it difficult to understand what is stated about God's allness and the nothingness of matter and evil."

The practitioner endeavored to show him that he really should study the Lesson-Sermon, and do so each morning before he went to work, even if it necessitated his getting up a little earlier.

He went away, but came back in a couple of days complaining that he was no better. Asked if he had done as advised, he answered by saying that he had been very busy with other things.

The practitioner then quoted the Scripture, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." "It cannot be said," he continued lovingly, "that you have shown the inclination to be willing or obedient. My part of the work for you has been done. The rest is up to you."

The man left, apparently in a rather rebellious frame of mind. However, he came back rejoicing on the following Monday. He then stated that it came to him quite forcibly that he needed to change his thinking about a lot of things. In a humble and expectant frame of mind he had taken up the study of the Lesson-Sermon, had got out of bed considerably earlier each morning for that purpose. At the end of the week, he said, he was still not at all clear about God's allness. However, as he listened to the familiar words being read in the Sunday service, the truth about that question unfolded to him; and when the service was over he found that he was healed of the physical difficulty as well.

Irrefutable Fundamental Truths

Indicated in the Bible are certain fundamental truths which deeply impress the thought of the earnest student of Christian Science, for they are truths, upon the basis of which all Christian Science demonstrations are made. True dominion over evil is attainable by having a correct understanding of the truth that God is Spirit, the one infinite Mind, the divine Principle of the universe, including man, the Soul of all true existence; that He is Life, Truth, and Love, the only creator, and that His creation is entirely spiritual and altogether good.

The Bible also indicates that God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, that is, all-power, all-knowledge, all-presence. However, it is oftentimes asserted that because God is the all-knowing Mind, He must know matter, evil, and mortality. But this is false reasoning because if God does know these errors He, being the only creator, must have brought them into existence—a conclusion which is contradictory to the Biblical statement that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Is evil good? Is mortality good? Is matter good? Each is without intelligence and therefore diametrically opposed to the nature of God. Is it conceivable that infinite, divine Spirit or Mind could create anything that has none of the divine characteristics? If it is conceivable that light could produce darkness, then the answer might be "Yes."

Logically then matter, evil, and mortality are not entities. Christian Science shows them to be false concepts of the carnal, or mortal mind, and demonstrates their nothingness, and the allness of God, the divine Mind. This being so, it should readily be seen that the author of these false concepts must also be a falsity, a nonentity. Christian Science declares that the divine Mind is the only Mind that exists, and that the universe, including man, is the spiritual reflection or idea of this one creative Mind. Demonstrations of God's power can be made on no other basis.

The True Status of Man

Of course the material senses are not in agreement with this. But these so-called senses are illusory—they are the supposed avenues through which the so-called mortal mind falsely claims to control man. They constitute what the Apostle Paul terms "the old man." They should be put off, as he counsels, and as rapidly as possible, for they are at all times deceitful—they can testify only to materiality, to sin, sickness, and death.

The new man, to be put on, of whom Paul also speaks, is the man of God's creating, whose senses are spiritual. As God is Spirit, this new man created in God's likeness must necessarily be spiritual. What is termed mortal man has no true existence. Mortal man can be nothing more than a counterfeit of the real man. Being mortal and material he cannot express true intelligence nor real life. His so-called existence is a dream existence, a dream of life and intelligence in matter. He is depicted allegorically in the second chapter of Genesis as formed from the dust, indicating the insubstantiality and nonintelligence of such a man. Also the prophet Isaiah has this to say: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of?"

Christian Science says to each of us: Know yourself to be the man that *is* to be accounted of—the new, or real man. This man is forever new, always manifesting newness of life, beauty of character, freshness of intellect. He is wisely alert, for divine Mind rules his thinking. He lives to love, for he reflects and expresses infinite Love and immortal Life. He rejoices in the consciousness of true dominion, for he is governed by divine Principle and expresses the Soul of all real existence. This is the only man that God knows, therefore should we not all be knowing and demonstrating increasingly these truths about man? We should not say we hope to do so sometime in the future. The Bible tells us that "now is the accepted, time." God knows no future, no past, but only the eternal now.

Beauty of Straight and Narrow Way

It is unwise to delay in doing that which is essential to one's well-being and spiritual growth. Oftentimes a statement like this is made: I should like to be a Christian Scientist but am not ready to give up certain things which afford me much personal pleasure. Also, some declare that the way in Christian Science is too straight and narrow. Can these be called statements of intelligent thinking? How could God's way be *too* straight and narrow? It certainly is a joyous way and a healthful way. Its narrowness is such that none of the inflated beliefs of false pride, self-will, bigotry, or intolerance can be brought into it; nor is there any room in it for the so-called pleasurable beliefs of the senses. Those who enter that way find themselves glad to be rid of all such useless and harmful baggage. And the straightness of it is the beautiful part about it, for it enables one to keep always in sight the high goal he longs to reach, and which becomes clearer and more lovely as he draws nearer and nearer to it—the goal of true and perfect manhood in Christ. Assuredly this way is the way of peace, harmony, joy, and well-being—the way of true intelligence.

It is well to be familiar with the true definition of intelligence, which is given in Science and Health. On page 469 we read this: "*Question.*—What is intelligence? *Answer.*—Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God."

The belief still seems to be quite general that intelligence resides in brain and is manifested through personal sense. This is a mistake which causes a vast amount of trouble. Intelligence, as Christian Science demonstrates, is "the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind." It therefore remains always in that Mind and is manifested through spiritual sense, by reflection. This truth would be more generally understood were it not for false education.

All education should be, and in time will be, based on the Science of true being. Back of all the good that Jesus accomplished was this great truth, that from his early childhood he was constantly acquiring more and more of "the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind"—true intelligence. This also is true of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Intelligent Teaching Greatly Needed

Christian Science commends good education. A great deal of the teaching today, however, impresses the learner with the belief that matter is real substance, and that it has life and intelligence. That all has to be corrected sometime. Of how much greater importance it is to learn about the grand realities of true being. All the erudition that the so-called human mind has ever devised is eventually found to be of small importance in comparison with the spiritual understanding by which to demonstrate the sublime truth that God is the only Mind, the only substance, that He is infinite intelligence, supreme wisdom, and that He imparts these divine qualities to all of His children.

Therein lies the practicability and grandeur of Christian Science—its victories and glorious possibilities through the ceaseless unfolding of its beneficent power.

Of inestimable benefit to humanity is the true understanding of the Christ which Christian Science unfolds. It was revealed to Mrs. Eddy that all the mighty works which Jesus accomplished so readily and so naturally were resultant from his perfect understanding of true creation, acquired through his marvelous manifestation of the Christ. This healing and saving Christ, as Christian Science demonstrates, is God's divine nature.

As Mary's son, Jesus spoke of himself as the son of man. However, he rightly claimed and fully realized his divine sonship because of "the godliness which animated him," to use an expression from Science and Health (p. 26). He did not arrogate to himself alone the ability to possess the Christ-consciousness. The necessity of its attainment by those he taught before sending them out to heal was the focal point of his teaching. They learned that to possess it in sufficient measure to be able to heal as their Master healed, required self-abnegation and great purity of thought, for Jesus' method involved the ability to discern in place of a sick and sinful mortal, only the real, the perfect man, spiritual and immortal. This was Jesus' simple and only method. It is the only way by which his followers can accomplish Christ-healing. It is the way of Christian Science.

Christ-Healing Is for All

Jesus sometimes referred to himself as the Christ because his consciousness was at all times so thoroughly imbued with the Christ-spirit. This was his true selfhood. He disdained and rebuked personal adoration; and never did he teach that salvation is attainable by believing in his personal selfhood as the Christ. As humanity's Way-shower, he made it quite plain that by becoming imbued with that same godliness with which he was constantly animated, and by emulating him in his Christly works, all may attain full salvation—salvation from sin, sickness, and death.

It should be understood that no one is debarred from the benefit of Christ-healing. Sometimes a person will say, "I think I am too wicked to be healed in Christian Science." That is not so. Christian Science heals sickness and disease by overcoming wicked thoughts in the human consciousness. It matters not how wicked and diseased an individual may consider himself to be, he must, sometime or other—either here or hereafter, through continued suffering or by Christian Science—change his thinking and become regenerated and free. Then why not now? Christ-healing is for all, and "now is the accepted time"—the time to empty the consciousness of whatever the obstructing beliefs may be, so that the Christ may enter in and heal.

Oftentimes people are healed of diseases just by reading the textbook. In such cases the reader becomes so deeply interested in, and receptive to, the spiritual truths which illumine the pages of the book, that these truths literally flood his consciousness with their healing light, thus destroying the dark errors of mortal belief which were the cause of whatever happened to be the discordant condition.

Christian Science is the religion of prayer. The motivating power of true prayer is intelligent, that is to say, spiritual thinking—in fact, such thinking is prayer. Thus it may be seen that to pray without ceasing, as Paul admonishes, is both possible and expedient. Prayer enables us to recognize, accept, and utilize God's spiritual bounty to demonstrate its substantiality and live as victors.

The first chapter in the Christian Science textbook is entitled "Prayer." A Protestant clergyman once said to me, "I wish every child, man, and woman were familiar with the chapter entitled 'Prayer' in Mrs. Eddy's book Science and Health." Other ministers have made similar statements, and many sermons based on the truths contained in Science and Health are today being preached from Protestant pulpits.

The spontaneous outpouring of love and gratitude from an overflowing heart to the all-loving Father and Mother of all, whom we understand to be infinite divine Love, is prayer that blesses and heals. Speaking of this I recall the experience of a woman, an acquaintance of mine, a lovely character, who once formulated a letter expressing her gratitude to God. It happened in this way: she became suddenly afflicted with a rheumatic condition and suffered great pain. She decided to work out the problem alone with God. The pain continued day after day, and night after night, until she was at the point of being discouraged.

One night during the suffering she decided, in order to get her thought away from herself, to answer a letter that a friend had written to her. Having done so, and the pain still persisting, the thought came to her to write a letter expressing her gratitude to God. Immediately she acted on the impulse. In this letter she asked nothing for herself; it was composed principally of a spontaneous outpouring of gratitude to her heavenly Father. She commenced by stating her deep love for Him; then she enumerated the many blessings which God had bestowed on her since she had first found Christian Science. More and more came the remembrance of those blessings. More and more became the increase of her gratitude, until it was more than she could put into words. Tears came to her eyes as it became apparent to her that there was so much to be thankful for, far more than she ever before had realized.

God's Goodness and Infinite Love

She finished and signed the letter, then closed her eyes and continued to ponder gratefully and happily God's goodness and infinite love. Do you not suppose that God answered that prayer? The answer came in the silence of that night, through the realization of her freedom as a child of God, created in His likeness.

She arose, victorious over the error that had bound her. Her heartfelt gratitude—and gratitude is always an essential element in true prayer — had brought the victory.

It should be quite evident that prayer is a vital necessity for healthful and peaceful living. How greatly is a nation benefitted by the prayers of those in it who love God supremely and who pray to Him understandingly! The Bible records outstanding incidents of the utilization of the mighty power of God, made available through prayer, to achieve glorious victories. The practical way of achievement is the prayerful way; and there can be no truly satisfying achievement by any other way. The cultivation of selflessness and humility, gratitude and love, is prayer that leads to the recognition of man as God created him, and enables us to cease from taking limited views of Life and of man's glorious possibilities.

On page 264 of Science and Health we read this statement, "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

To "behold and understand . . . all the glories of earth and heaven and man," Christian Scientists contend is a most engaging prospect. These glories become ever more resplendent and spiritually tangible to those who learn to pray intelligently.

Several of the patriarchs of the Bible beheld something of "the glories of earth and heaven and man" because they lived very close to God. Christ Jesus was the most notable of all such exemplars. By precept and example he showed that man in God's likeness is not limited by any material object, boundary, or circumstance. He made it quite plain that by the very nature of his relationship to God, man is endowed with immeasurable power to overcome discordant conditions, that he possesses God-bestowed dominion over all the earth. "Nothing shall be impossible unto you," he declared. How great is the need today to understand that Jesus taught the Science of man's unity with God, and that he meant just what he said.

Kingdom of Heaven at Hand

"The glories of earth and heaven and man"! Jesus beheld with marvelous and constantly increasing clarity of vision the glories of the earth of God's creating, and of man as God's perfect likeness, and he indicated that his followers should also do so. A favorite topic of his was the kingdom of heaven, here at hand, a joyous and harmonious sense of life to be acquired by intelligent thinking and victorious living. He taught that we should reject false material sense testimony and realize the presence of this kingdom, because it is not far off, but within us—within the consciousness of the man of God's creating, the man we all should know ourselves to be. To his spiritual consciousness the earth was marvelously beautiful. He was always conscious of the real earth just as he was always conscious of the real man. While to human sense he was asleep in a boat at a time when the elements were boisterous, his spiritual consciousness—his true selfhood—was awake, alert, and aware only of the tranquil elements of the earth of God's creating. He demonstrated his perfect discernment of this reality when, in a moment of time, he stilled the storm. It is to be noted that he also rebuked the unspiritualized thought of his fearful disciples.

To a consciousness so spiritualized no mortal mind discord could present itself as a power to disrupt the harmony of God's good earth. In this earth abide the living creatures in their true state, as God created them, the cattle, the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea, all of which are pure, perfect, harmonious, and deathless, and over all of which God gave man dominion—the dominion of tenderness and love reflected from Himself.

Jesus demonstrated his perfect discernment of "the glories of earth and heaven and man" when, by feeding a multitude, he supplied a human need. To human sense there were only a few loaves and fishes at hand. To his spiritualized consciousness, however, there was neither lack nor limitation, but always the limitless bounty which the earth of God's creating continually brings forth, the only earth that really exists, in which it is not necessary to plant seed to grow wheat, with which to produce flour for making bread, nor any need to cast nets into the sea to catch fish. In this earth every needful thing is always at hand. Jesus made use of the seed that is within itself, which is spoken of in the Science of Genesis. "The seed within itself," we read in Science and Health (p. 508), "is the pure thought emanating from divine Mind." This is the seed, or the thought, which heals, regenerates, and supplies all human needs.

Man's Limitless Capabilities

The point in all this is, that there was nothing supernatural about anything that Jesus accomplished, all was divinely natural, hence the simplicity of it all. Intelligent thinking is a simple process. It requires self-abnegation, of course. However, Christian Science shows us what a marvelously satisfying, health-giving, and life-giving attainment it is to behold even a little of the glories of true creation, and have the ability to demonstrate in some measure their reality. Christian Science declares to us today that we are all God's children. The only earth in which we live is God's good earth, right here, the only heaven is within us, within our true consciousness, and the seed within itself—"the pure thought emanating from divine Mind"—comes ceaselessly to all of us even as the sun ceaselessly gives light to all alike. Through spiritualization of thought "the seed within itself" may be recognized, appropriated, and utilized by each one of us to supply human needs, to bless, to save, to heal, to promote longevity, to demonstrate immortality.

We all must learn to demonstrate over all finite concepts. In Science and Health (p. 258), it is stated, "Man reflects infinity, and this reflection is the true idea of God." Finity is unknown to God, for God is the one Mind, infinite and eternal. Anyone should be able to see the incongruity of believing that infinite Mind could be expressed in, or know anything about finite things. It should appear just as incongruous to believe that we, as ideas, or reflections of that Mind are subject to so-called laws of limitation. We need to know that we live in the kingdom of God, of infinite Mind, which has no boundaries, no limits. In this kingdom man's capabilities are measured only by the good which ceaselessly unfolds to him.

Then whatever is right for us to do, let us do, prayerfully, gratefully, and with assurance of our God-bestowed ability. "We are more than conquerors through him that loved us," declared Paul. This being so, every human problem that appears to be difficult can be mastered through intelligent thinking—through reflecting the divine Mind. Fear is an insidious foe which claims to cause the wreckage of many an honest and altruistic purpose. But why be afraid? Why lack the decision to go ahead with what one knows to be right? God's man can know no fear. It is a glorious thing to understand that fear is an illusion of false material sense, and that we indeed are "more than conquerors through him that loved us."

Fear not! Be not dismayed! These are loving admonitions which Christian Science reiterates to us all today. Consider the lad David when he went out to meet Goliath of Gath. He had no fear; and it is significant that before he overcame the giant, he spoke to him words which have come down to us through the centuries as being indicative of the immeasurable power which is always available, through intelligent thinking, to bring victory in a just cause. They are words that should be, and let us hope are, being given serious thought by countless Christian people: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel"—the armies of those who are on the side of God.

The victorious life of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science stands out like a beacon light in the darkness of a war-weary world. Mrs. Eddy sought no worldly honors; hers was a life of loving service and self-sacrifice; and yet no one can truthfully gainsay the magnitude of her victories. She proved her dominion over the most subtle and malignant forms of evil that claim to array themselves against the harmony of man. She penetrated the hard ambiguities of scholastic theology, and clarified for all time and for all humanity the teachings of Jesus concerning the demonstrable Christ. Through her, both the simplicity of the Christ and its immeasurable power for good in human affairs is being understood and demonstrated more and more throughout the world.

Victorious Life of Mary Baker Eddy

Mrs. Eddy has given the world the purest and most beneficial literature outside of the Holy Scriptures. Also in her Church Manual are outlined various activities which she established for the definite purpose of leading humanity into truly intelligent ways of thinking and living. Shortly before she passed from human vision, she established The Christian Science Monitor. This great international daily newspaper is acclaimed by its contemporaries as being one of the best and highest type newspapers in the world. Naturally this is so, for it accomplishes, and will always continue to accomplish, the object she intended for it, which is, as she states in her book entitled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 353), "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

As has been the case with every pioneer of truth, Mrs. Eddy was evilly spoken of. She was reviled and threatened—and for what? Because she discovered and re-marked the way of Christ's demonstrable Christianity; because scholastic theology resented being roused from its complacency to be shown that the rejected stone of pure demonstrable Christianity was in process of being set in its proper place—to become the head of the corner of true spiritual building; because she wrote the textbook of Christian Science, which exposes evil's secret and subtle methods of enticing its victims, and shows the way to prove God's allness, and evil's nothingness and consequent powerlessness; because she made plain the great hindrance of creeds and dogmatic theological teachings to the attainment of true salvation; because the demonstrable Christ was her only ideal.

None of the evil thoughts and endeavors deterred her, however, from carrying out her God-ordained purpose to bless humanity with her discovery of Christian Science. She was divinely protected, divinely directed, divinely inspired. Christian Scientists revere and love her. They accept the counsel she gave to her students, that they follow her only so far as she followed Christ. That she was a true follower of Christ her works do show. In all that she accomplished she was motivated by her love for God and her Christly affection for humanity. She lived to love and knew so well that, as she states in her poem entitled "Love" (Poems, p. 7), "Love alone is Life."

Assurance of Victory

And is it not love that the world needs more than anything else today? Christian Science demonstrates the law of Love. Christian Science is indeed the promised Comforter; it has proved itself to be so to a great host of people who believed themselves to have been comfortless. In fulfillment of Biblical prophecy Christian Science is binding up the broken-hearted; it is giving to those who mourn the oil of joy, and for the spirit of heaviness the garment of praise. Its feet are indeed beautiful upon the mountains, for it bringeth good tidings of the coming of a new and true order in international relationships, one which will be established and energized by increasingly intelligent thinking.

Men and women are seeing ever more clearly that, because of false material concepts, the balance of power in the human consciousness has too long been held by lethargy, vacillation, greed, doubt, and fear, causing individuals and nations to drift like rudderless ships with the tide of unintelligent thinking.

Intelligent reliance on the one Mind is the necessary steadying influence in all human affairs. It is the guarantee of victory over the aggressive forces of evil, and is the safeguard of true democracy. Such reliance will enable us to pray intelligently and effectively for all mankind, for the safety of our valiant soldiers in near and far-off lands, on the seas, and in the skies. It will enable us also to stand undismayed and confident of the ultimate triumph of right; and while thus standing, to behold and understand more and more, "the glories of earth and heaven and man."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on The Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled "Where Peace Is Found."

Australia Allows Sunday 'War' Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Servicemen and women may attend the theater in Australia on Sunday, as a law prohibiting Sunday theater performances is now lifted for members of the armed farces, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently, and 10 per cent of the box office receipts will be donated to charity.

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.) 600000
Previous day's sales 682,490
1943 volume to date 251,542,087
1942 volume to date 100,076,939

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	48.0	Prev day	48.0
Month ago	50.4	Year ago	40.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60e	1	57½	57½	57½	
Adams Exp (1.15g)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis 1½g	1	25¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¾	40	40	
Ala & Vicks 6	♦ 50	69	69	69	
Alaska Juneau	37	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	15	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf vtc	4	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Allen pf 5.50 wts	28	1¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	2	35	25	35	—1
Alley Lud Sil 2g	10	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Aller Indust (.40e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	147	146¼	146¾	+1¾
Allied Mill's (1g)	476	35¾	32	35	+3½
Allied Strs .60	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	93	93	93	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	30	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather					
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
Am AgChem 1.20a	2	29	28½	28½	— ½
Am Airlines 1½g	16	63½	60¾	61	+1
Am Bank N .55g	2	15¾	15	15¼	
Am Bank N pf 3	1	59	59	59	—1
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	6	36	25½	26	— ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	82½	10⅝	80⅝	—2
Am Can pf (7)	♦ 190	176½	175	175	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Am C&F of 12½g	1	62½	62½	62½	—1
Am Ch&Cable (2)	1	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Am Chicle (4g)	♦ 10	105	105	105	
Am Colortype .45g	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Am Crys Sug 3½g	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
Am Distill	144	102	92¼	95½	—2
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Export L 1½e	4	22¼	23	23¼	+ ½
Am & Fo Power	24	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am&FPS&pf 4.35e	3	65	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
Am FP $7pf 5.07e	4	73¼	73	73	—1¼
Am F & FP 2 pf	25	16¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Am-Haw SS 2½g	1	31½	31½	31½	+1
Am Hide&Leath	10	3⅛	3	3	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	67	67	67	+ ⅛
Am Internat 1½g	14	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	71½	71½	71½	
Am M & Fdy 60e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ¾e	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Metal (1)	9	23½	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
Am Pow & Light	38	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pr	50	44	41	42¼	—2
Am P & Lt $5 pr	44	39½	36¾	38¼	—1¾
Am Rad&St (.40)	23	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	5	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
Am R M pf4½g ♦ 20		62½	62	62	— ½
Am Ship Bld 3g	♦ 110	29	28½	29	+ ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	13	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	♦ 30	149¼	149¼	149¼	
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
Am Snuff pf (6)	♦ 11	148	148	148	+2
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	1	1⅜	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	+1⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	155¼	154⅞	155⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	54⅞	54⅝	54¾	— ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	22	56¼	55¾	56¼	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	♦ 3	139	138⅞	138⅞	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs 1½e	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	12	41⅜	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
Am Water Works	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅛	4	4	
APW Paper	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½e	25	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	—1
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	1	45	45	45	—1
Armour III	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Arm Ill pr pf 1½pk	2	69	69	69	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork 1g	1	36	36	36	+ ¾
Artloom Cp pf 7	♦ 20	110	110	110	
Assd Dry Gds (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	♦ 5	92½	91¾	91¾	
Assoc Inv pf 5	♦ 10	107	107	107	
Atch T & SF (6)	9	52⅛	51	51	—1¾
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	84¾	84	84	
Atl Coast L 1½pg	4	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Atl Refng pf 4	♦ 40	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)	16	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	6	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
Atlas Pow 3½g	♦ 20	57	57	57	—1
Austin Nichols	33	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Aust N Pr A3½pk	♦ 450	72½	68	68	—4¾
Aviation Co (.10g)	22	3½	3⅜	3½	

B

Bald Loco ct 3½g	28	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Bang&A pf6¼pk	♦ 170	59½	59	59	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	5	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	♦4	15½	15¼	15¼	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	1	9	9	9	
Beech-Nut Pack 4a	1	105	105	105	—4
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	♦3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	6	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Benef In L (.90g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Best Foods (.80g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Beth Steel (6)	10	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116½	116½	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Blaw-Knox 40g	5	7⅞	7½	7½	
Bloomingd .85g	♦130	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
Boeing Airpl (2g)	9	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	43	42½	42½	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4	♦ 20	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	♦ 40	65½	65½	65½	
Borden Co (.90g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Bond Stores 1.30a	3	31¾	31	31	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bowman-Biltmore	2	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾a	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	24½	24¼	24¾	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41	41	41	
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+1⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜e	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	♦ 50	118	117	117	
Budd Mfg 5Spf	♦300	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Budd Mfg	12	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1½g)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	3	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	30⅜	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
Burlington Mills 1.90g	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107	107	107	+1¼
Burr Add Mach 60	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Butler Bros .60	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1½e	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
Byron Jackson 1½g	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack (1½g)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ¾g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Can Dry G Ale 70g	4	23	21½	22½	— ½
Canadian Pacific	4	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Care C & O (5)	♦ 90	55½	55	55½	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½g	1	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	42	41¾	42	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf7	♦ 10	125¾	123½	123½	+ ½
Celanese Corp1½g	8	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	21	11¾	10½	10⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½g	♦ 10	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Cent RR NJ	3		5	9	
Cent V Sug (1g)	10	19⅜	18	19⅜	+1⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	54¼	53¾	53¾	
Certain-teed Prod	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	♦27	60	59½	59½	+ ¾
Chamb P&F pf6	♦ 10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	15	44⅜	44	44	— ⅛
Chi & E III	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Chi&E III A 2.50g	6	11	10½	10½	— ½
Chi Grt West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order .60	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Childs Co	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Corp (3)	20	74½	73⅞	74¼	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Clett Peab 1½g	5	34½	34¼	34¼	
Coca-Cola A 3	♦ 10	66¼	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	7	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Col-P-P pf4¼	♦120	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1
Co & South	♦120	11	11	11	+ ¼
Col & Sou 2pf	♦140	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	24¼	24	24	
Colum G&E .10g	61	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
Comm'l Credit (3)	4	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
Comm'l Invest Tr (3)	8	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Comm Solvents .50e	16	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
Com'wlth & South	79	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Con & Sou pf 4.32e	27	76	75	75	— ¾
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	10	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.60g)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½pe	48	24	22⅞	23¾	+1¼
Con C pr pf 6½	♦ 1	105	104¾	105	— ¼
Cons Copper .10g	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.40	17	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	103¾	103	103	+ ¼
Consol Film Ind	6	2½	2½	2½	
Cons Film I pf 3¾x	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Consol RR Cuba pr	15	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¾
Con Nat Gas w d	14	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
Cons Vultee 1½g	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
Cons Vultee pf 3¾	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Consol'n Coal	4	13	13	13	— ¼
Comm P pf 4½	♦ 40	103¾	103½	103¾	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Container Co 1½g	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Cont Can (3½g)	14	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .65g	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	43¼	43	43	—1
Cont Motors .45g	16	5	4⅞	5	
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅞
Copperweld Stl .80	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	♦100	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	56½	56⅜	56½	
Corn Prod pf 7	♦150	175½	176	177	—2½
Cornell Dub El 3⅛e	4	15	15	15	
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Coty International	19	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	7	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Crane Co pf 5	♦ 50	104	104	104	
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ½
Crown Cork (¾g)	5	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	♦ 70	56¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	♦100	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug 40e	264	11⅜	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
Cub-A S cv pf 5½	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Cudahy Packing	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
Curtis Publishing	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf	♦ 20	89	89	89	+1
Curt Pub pr pf 3	3	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	31	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	9	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer 3½g	5	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼

D

Davison Chem (1g)	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Decca Records (1a)	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	6	35¾	35¼	35½	
De' & Hudson	7	13¾	13½	13¾	— ¼
Del Lack & West	20	35⅝	35½	35½	
Detroit Edi 1.20	25	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
Devoe & Ray (1a)	20	30	30	30	
Diam T Motor ¾eg	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	37	31¼	29½	30	— ½
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	6	99	98¾	99	+ ¾
Dixie C A 2½	♦ 10	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Doehler Die C 1½g	5	29¼	28½	29	
DomcMines h1.60	11	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	6	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	127	126½	126½	—1
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	27¼	27½	27½	+ ⅜
Durhill Int	26	8¾	7¾	7½	+ ⅜
du Pont deN (3g)	9	138¼	137	137	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	
DuoLight 1pf5	♦ 40	118½	118½	118½	— ¾

E

Eastern Air L	21	33¼	33	33	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	6	153	153	153	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	37⅞	37	37	—1⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	5	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Elec Boat 1½g	17	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	78½	77½	77½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
El Storage Bat (2)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅞
Endicott-J pf 5	♦ 140	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Eng Pub Service	4	7½	7¼	7¼	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	♦ 10	88½	88½	88½	
En-PS$5½pf5½	♦ 50	89½	89	89	—1
Equit Off Bldg	5	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1g)	2	10⅜	10¼	1.1⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	15	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	46	46	46	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	1	7	7	7	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
Evans Products	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	4	33½	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅞
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	♦ 30	105	105	105	
Fed M&Smelt 3g	4	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Fed M Truck .30g	2	4½	4½	4½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Fed D S pf 4¼	♦130	97	95¾	97	+1½
Ferro Enam (1½g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	6	46	46	46	+1
Firestone T&R 1½	2	37	36¼	36¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	2	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote .65e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	♦ 60	45	45	45	
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Foster Wheeler	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
Fost Wheel pf 7	♦ 50	116¾	116¾	116¾	
Fost W6 pf 11½	♦ 10	119½	119½	119½	
Francisco Sugar	59	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	+1¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½

G

Gair (Robert) ¼e	15	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13	12½	13	+1
Gamewell Co 2	♦ 20	24½	24½	24½	—1¼
Gar Wood Ind .45g	13	4¼	4	4¼	
Gaylord Cont (1½a)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 1e	5	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	4	7¾	7½	7½	
Gen Cable	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec(1.40)	32	35	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	6	40	39⅞	40	
Gen Fds pf4½g	♦ 10	115	115	115	—1
Gen G & El A	22	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Mills (4)	1	102	102	102	+1
Gen Mills 5pf5	♦ 30	130	130	130	
Gen Motors (2)	29	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	126½	126½	126½	
Gen Out Ad A	2	36	36	36	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1½g	2	20	19¼	20	+1
Gen Real&Util	2	1	1	1	
Gen Real&Ut pf 6k	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Gen Shoe (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	♦ 50	81	80	81	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Gillette Saf R 1¼e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	19	11⅜	11	11½	+ ½
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	83½	83½	83½	
Gobel (Adolf)	5		1⅜	1⅜	
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	♦ 10	63	63	63	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	3	37½	36¾	36¾	—1
Goodyear T&R (2)	9	33¼	32¾	33¼	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	106¾	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery (¼ag)	8	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M 60	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Granite C S 1¾pe	1	5½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	21	24¼	23½	24	— ½
Gt West Sug 2	7	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	♦ 10	150	150	150	+ ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	1	65	5	65	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1a	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	2	11	11	11	
Guantan Sugar	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	♦ 6	134	130	134	+3
Gulf Mob&O pf2½g	3	31¼	30¾	30¾	
Gulf Oil (1a)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛

H

Harb-Walker (1)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
Hat Co Am A ¼ag	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	5	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-At'omSl 5	♦170	102	100½	101¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	2	80	80	80	+ ¾
Hercules P pf 6	♦ 20	130	130	130	
Heth Sugar (1)	4	13	13	13	
Holland Furn (2)	1	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¾

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hollander&Son 1e	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Homestake Mining	6	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Houd-Hersey B¾a	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	♦ 20	11	10⅞	11	
Houston L&P 3.60	2	64⅛	64	64	— ⅛
Houston Oil	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	32	32	32	
Hudson & Man	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hudson Motor 2g	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Hupp Motor	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛

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Illinois Central	11	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Inspirat Cop ¾eg	3	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛pe	13	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	5	89½	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
Inland Steel 4½g	4	71	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (4a)	3	165½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Prentis Sees Private System Still at Stake

PITTSBURGH (AP)—H. W. Prentis, Jr., past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted in an address here that unless all citizens "resolve from this time forward to set aside a certain segment of our time and energy to devote to governmental matters, the end of the American system, as we have known it for 160 years, is not very far distant.

"Hitler may yet be considered the savior of the American Republic," Mr. Prentis told members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at their annual dinner, "because it has taken a world crisis which he precipitated, to arouse thousands of complacent men and women to rise to the defense of the principles of our republic here at home."

The speaker, who heads the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pa., reviewed the spectacular industrial achievements of the United States, and said the nation will be challenged after the war to provide jobs for 8,000,000 more persons than the 46,000,000 who were employed in 1940.

"I say private effort can and must meet the demand if our republic is to survive," continued Mr. Prentis. "The alternative is that our freedom will go by default to the National Socialists in our midst who confidently assert that by compulsory economic planning under state control we can have full employment and keep our freedom too. . . .

"The challenge . . . must be solved in some other fashion than by vast Government expenditures. . . ."

Mr. Prentis warned that the war would see the country burdened with a debt of from $250,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000 and that the Government not only was faced with the necessity of levying high taxes to care for this, but also must keep interest low to prevent a fall in value of outstanding bonds.

"The banks own approximately $70,000,000,000 worth of Government securities," he said. "The total capital resources of our banks are approximately $8,000,000,000. So a drop of about 10 points in the value of Government bonds would bankrupt practically every banking institution in the country."

Philco Dividend 20 Cents

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Directors of Philco Corporation declared a dividend of 20 cents per share of common stock, payable Dec. 13 to record of Nov. 27. Previous dividend payments this year were 15 cents per share March 12, and 20 cents June 12 and Sept. 13.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Make Your Investment Tax Decisions NOW

HERE'S HELP—Our Handy Work-Sheet will save you time and trouble in deciding about establishing capital gains and losses. You will need a copy if you must file an amended tax declaration by December 15th—and it will be of material help in preparing your final March 15th return. It contains a summary of the new tax provisions . . . and two simplified schedules—one to file with your return, the other to keep as your inventory of securities owned. There's no charge—and no obligation. Write for Work-Sheet No TA-11—TODAY.

STRENGTH—Since 1888 . . . through two wars . . . and six major financial panics . . . Hornblower & Weeks has served the investing public under its original name. Financial statement on request.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

60 Congress Street
Boston 9, Mass.

Members Important Exchanges
Offices: New York; Boston; Chicago; Cleveland; Philadelphia; Detroit; Portland, Me.; Providence; Baltimore; Bangor.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup & (.20g)	4	4	4
100	Air Investors	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Airc Accessy (⅝e) *	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Air-Way ELAp (.20g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
75	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25½	25½	25½
200	Alum Ltd (hda)	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝
50	Alum Co Am (3g)	106	106	106
650	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111½	111	111¼
200	Am Beverage	1	1	1
300	Am CP&L (1⅝g)	36	35	36
10	Am Book (1)	27½	27½	27½
100	Am Cit P&LB	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
600	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
75	Am G&El pf (4½)	110	110	110
100	AmGen (.15g)	5	5	5
150	Am Laun Mch (1⅝g)	28	25½	28
200	Am LightAT (1.20)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1700	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Meter (⅝g)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
400	Am Superpow pf	12½	12	12
400	Ark Nat Gas	3	3⅛	3⅛
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
800	Ark N Gas pf (1.10k)	9½	9½	9½
100	Arc Equip (½g)	7	7	7
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	7	7	7
200	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6	6	6⅛
300	Atlantic C Fish (¾g)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Atlas Ply	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Avery & Sons (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	20½	20¼	20¼
300	Babcock & Wil (1g)	20½	20¼	20¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
500	Barium Sta Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Barl & Beel A (1.20)	14	14	14
500	Basic Refract (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Bellanca Aire	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Bens & Hed pf (2)	38	38	38
700	Berk & Gay Furn	11	11	11
50	Bickfords (1)	13	13	13
200	Birds S Pdy (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Bliss (EW) (2)	14⅝	14¼	14¼
200	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Bohack (HC) 1pf (4k)	74	74	74
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	6½	6½	6½
100	Braz Tr L&P (h1⅛g)	18	18	18
700	Brewster Asp (1.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1200	Brewst Aero	4	3¾	3¾
300	Bridgpt Oil	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Brown F&W	3½	3½	3½
7700	Brown-F Dist	23	21½	22
300	Buckeye P L (.80)	9⅜	9½	9⅜
900	Buf N&EP pf	14½	14⅜	14⅜
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	96½	96½	96½
700	Burry Biscuit	3¼	3	3¼
2900	Callite Tung (.30g)	4m	4	4
300	CanIndAlc A (.35g)	4	3¾	4
500	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1½	1½	1½
700	Carrier Corp	12¼	12	12
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	97	96½	97
1500	Comwlth&So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
400	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	62	61½	62
100	Cons Gas Ut	4½	4½	4½
125	Cons Mng & S h1a)	31¾	31¾	31¾
400	Cons Stl Corp (1¾g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cons Textile	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	103½	103¾	103¾
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
100	Creole Pet (½g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
2500	Craft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Crown Drug (.10g)	2	2	2
200	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅞	¾	¾
50	Crystal Oil R pf	10½	10½	10½
3100	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	17	16¾	17
100	Dayton Rub	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜
2300	Derby Oil	6	5⅝	5⅝
30	Derby Oil pf	74	74	74
200	Det Gray Ir	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Det Mich Stove (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Dobeckmun (2½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Duro-Test (.10g)	2	2	2
500	Eagle Pich Ld	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	East Gas & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
175	EastG& F6pf	32	31½	31½
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
75	EastSugAs pf (3⅝k)	37½	36½	37½
200	Easy Wash MB (⅛g)	4½	4½	4½
5100	El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2000	El Bond & Sh pf	83	83	83
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	78	78	78
100	El P&L 2 pf A	45	45	45
100	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
200	Emerson Elec	7¼	7	7
41200	Equity Corp	1	⅞	⅞
75	Equity Corp $3 pf	30	30	30
500	Esquire Inc	5	5	5
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	12½	12½	12½
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	4	4	4
3900	Frank Cou Dis (½g)	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
100	Froedt G&M (.80a)	18½	18½	18½
100	Gellman Mfg (.20g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Gen Finance	3½	3½	3½
10	Gen G&E pf B	111½	111½	111½
30	Gen Share pf (6d)	70	69	70
1900	Glen Ald Coal (1.20g)	15	14¾	15
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Gt Atl & P nv 4½g	81	81	81
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
400	HarvardBrew .20g	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Helena Rub A (1)	11	11	11
150	Heller pf (1¾)	27¼	27½	27¼
300	Heyden Chem (.60g)	21	20½	20½
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	22	22	22
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9½	9½	9½
100	Horn & Hard (1.60)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Huyler's	1⅝	1½	1½
3700	Hygrade Fd (1g)	9½	9½	9⅝
500	Ill Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Ill Pow div ct	7⅞	7⅞	7½
100	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
150	Ill Zinc (1.45g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	ImpOilLd rec (h⅛)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
150	Ina Co N Am (2½a)	83	83	83
120	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	15	15	15
200	Int Hyd-El pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Int Indust	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Int Min & Chem War	7	6⅞	7
500	Int Petrol (h1)	18	17⅞	17⅞
200	Int S Raz B	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inters Pw Del pf	6½	6⅜	6⅜
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
100	Jacobs Aire en (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
900	Jacobs (F.)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Jeannette Gla	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Jer C PL 6 pf (6)	92	90	90
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Ken-Rad T&LA (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Kings C Ltd D (2½)	39¾	39¾	39¾
500	Kingston Prod (.20g)	2½	2⅜	2½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
20	Lack RR NJ	30	29½	30
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11⅝	11½	11½
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2	2	2
200	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Line Material (⅝g)	10½	10½	10½
300	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8¼	8¼
1000	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Long Is L pf B	49	49	49
800	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1½	1⅜
100	McWill Dredg (½g)	9	9	9
100	Merritt-C & S	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Micromat Hone (.20e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Mid St P Avtc (.45g)	7	7	7
300	Mid St P B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	MidWestCorp (½g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Midvale (1½g)	24	24	24
400	Molybdenum (⅜g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Monarch M T (3)	16¼	16	16¼
100	Monogram Pict	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Montg Ward A (7)	171	170	170
200	Montr LH&P (h1½)	16	16	16
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Muskogee (⅛g)	5½	5½	5½
500	Nat Bellas Hess (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nat Candy (1a)	35	35	35
100	Nat City Lines (1¼g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	49	49	49
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Nat Mfr & Strs (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Nat Rubber Mch (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Nat Sugar Ref (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nat Un Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Navarro Oil (.15g)	24	24	24
100	NEPA 6% pf (4k)	45	45	45
300	N J Zinc (3g)	55¼	55¼	55¼
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	113	113	113
10	NY Sta&Gpf (5.10)	109½	109½	109½
10	NY Wat Svc pf	50½	50½	50½
4300	Niag Hud Pow	2⅝	2½	2⅝
425	Niag Hud 1 pf	75¼	75¼	75½
100	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Noma Elec (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	½	½	½
100	Nor Am Ray B (1⅛g)	28	28	28
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	108½	108½	108½
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35½	35½	35½
100	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
700	Pantepec Oil Ven	7¼	7¼	7⅛
100	Prkrsarg R&R (1¼g)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
140	Penin Tel A pf	30½	30½	30½
400	Pennroad (¼g)	4⅜	4½	4⅜
50	Pa P&L 37 pf (7)	102½	102½	102½
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	62	62	62
25	Pepperell (10)	115	115	115
100	Phila Co (.60g)	8½	8¾	8¾
600	Phoenix Sec	22⅛	22¼	22¼
100	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	Pitts & Lake E (5g)	60½	60½	60½
200	Ptts Metallu (1g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Plough Inc (.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Polaris Mng	2	1⅞	2
200	Powdr & Alex (.45g)	6½	6½	6¼
100	Premier Gld (h.08)	12	12	12
800	Pur Sd P&L (.60g)	9¾	9½	9½
20	Quaker Oats (4)	84½	84½	84⅝
100	Quaker Oats pf (6)	151	150½	151
2300	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)	14¾	14¾	14⅝
20	Raym Conc pf (3	48	48	48
300	Raytheon Mfg	9¾	9½	9½
1300	Red Bank Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2½
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80g)	22½	22½	22½
400	Republic Avia (⅛g)	3	3	3
100	Rice Stix Gds (1⅛g)	9	9	9
200	Royal Type (1½g)	69½	68½	68½
100	Russeks F Ave (⅛g)	7	7	7
1000	St. Regis Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	Salt Dome Oil	9¾	9¼	9⅜
300	Samson Unit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Schulte (DA) pf	48	48	48
200	Scoville Mfg (1½g	27¼	27¼	27⅜
60	Seran-SBW pf	61	60⅝	60⅝
200	Segal Lock & H	12	12	12
100	Seiberling Rub (⅛g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Selected Ind cv	3⅝	3¼	3¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	68½	68½	68½
100	Sentry S Con	11	11	11
200	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
40	Singer Mfg (4a)	222½	222	223
100	Sons Mfg (½g)	4½	4½	4½
200	So Coast	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
200	So CEd 5 pf (1½)	29½	29½	29⅝
400	So Col Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	South Royal (.60)	37	37	37
100	StandCap&S (⅛e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1000	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand Prod	7	7	7
600	Stand Stl-Lead	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Sullivan Mach (1¾g)	16½	16½	16⅝
200	Taggart	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tampa El	22	22	22
1300	Technicolor (½g)	12⅜	12⅛	12½
100	Tob Prod Exp	4	4	4
100	TobSecLtdD (.015g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Trans-Lux	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Tubize Chat	8⅛	8	8
200	Tubize Chat A (5g)	64	64	64
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	4	4	4
200	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
6100	Unit Colfp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Unit Gas	2⅛	2	2
100	Unit Gas pf (12½k)	119	119	119
600	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit Lt & P pf	54½	54	54
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68	68⅝	68⅝
100	Unit Spclties	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	U S Foil B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Univ Pict vtc (1g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Utility Equit	1½	1½	1½
400	Venezuel Pet	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	80	80	80
100	Wagner Bak vtc (.45g)	8	8	8
100	Wests Air Lines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1700	Wright Harg (¼)	2½	2½	2½

Total stock sales today estimated 130,000 shares; year ago 107,100 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am G&E 2⅛s 60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
15	Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103¾	104
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	97	97	97
11	As Elec 4½s 53	76⅞	76½	76½
10	As G&E 5s 68	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
3	As T&T 5½s 55A	85	84½	84½
9	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	99½	99½	99½
20	Can St El 5½s 54	32¾	32¼	32¼
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	Cities Ser 5s 69	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 66	100	100	100
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	96½	96½	96½
5	Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Bit SP&L 5½s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7	Cit SPow 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
32	Cont G&E 5s 58A	99¼	99	99¼
7	East G&F 4s 56A	92⅞	92½	92⅝
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102¼	102¼
3	Empire Dis E 5s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	103	103	103
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Grand Trung 4s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	106	106	106
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	101½	101½	101½
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	105	105	106
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	103½	103½	103½
2	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Ind Svc 5s 50	94½	94½	94½
5	Ind Svc 5s 63A	94½	94½	94½
5	Inters Pow 6s 52	59½	59½	59½
1	Inters Pow 5s 57	89¾	89½	89¾
13	Lou P&L 5s 57	107⅝	107½	107½
1	Mengel Co 4½s 47	101½	101½	101½
3	Midland Val 4s 43 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
4	Miss P&L Co 5s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	69¾	69	69¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	69½	69½	69½
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	69½	69½	69½
15	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97½	97⅛	97⅛
13	N Eng Pow 5s 48	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1	N Orl P S 6s 49	104¾	104½	104½
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108¾
4	Okla Nat Gas 3¼s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	105½	105½	105½
2	Pen Wat & P 3¼s 64	108	108	108
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	116⅛	116½	116⅛
5	Pow CorCan4½s 59B	93¼	93¼	93¼
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛
11	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	97	96½	97
1	Safe Har W 4½s 78	110¾	110¾	110¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104	104	104
25	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104¾	104½	104½
1	So Cal Gas 3½s 70	107	107	107
3	So Ind Ry 4s 51	73	73	73
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	84	84	84
12	Stand G&E 6s 57	84	83½	84
5	Stand P&L 6s 57	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
5	Starrett Corp 5s 50	28	27½	28
1	Tex El S 5s 60	107½	107½	107½
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	102	101¾	102
7	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	95¾	95¾	95¾
21	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	99	99	99
59	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	24	22½	24
26	York Rys 5s 37	100	99	100
30	York Rys 5s 47 st	100	99	100

	Curb	Foreign	Bonds
7	Russian 6½s 1919	5½	5	5
5	Russ 5½s 1921,	5	5	5

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.59⅝	1.58⅞	1.59⅛	1.58⅝	
Minneapolis	1.51⅞	1.51¼	1.51⅞	1.51¼	
Kansas City	1.54	1.53⅜	1.53⅝	1.53⅜	
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.57½	1.57⅝	1.57⅜	
Minneapolis	1.50¼	1.50	1.50¼	1.49⅞	
Kansas City	1.52½	1.51¾	1.52	1.51⅞	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.56	1.55⅝	1.55¾	1.55½	
Minneapolis	1.49⅞	1.49⅜	1.49⅞	1.49	
Dec. oats:					
Chicago	.78¾	.78⅜	.78¾	.78½	
Minneapolis	.76¼	.75⅞	.76⅛	.76⅛	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	.51½	.51⅝
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.12⅜	1.13	1.12¼	1.12¾	1.12½
May	1.13⅛	1.13¾	1.13	1.13½	1.13
July	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.12	1.12⅝	1.12
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.18	1.18¾	1.17⅞	1.18¾	1.17⅝
May	1.16¾	1.17⅝	1.16⅜	1.17⅝	1.16⅜

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.....	.....	.....	9.60n	96.0
March	.....	.....	.....	94.0b	92.5
May	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.5b	87.0
July	90.0	90.0	88.5	88.0b	82.0
October	87.5	87.5	86.0	85.0b	80.0

Tops

December	126.4	126.5	126.4	126.5b	125.0
March	118.7	119.0	118.7	118.8b	117.5
May	115.5	116.0	115.5	115.8t	114.5
July	111.5	112.0	111.3	111.3t	109.5
October	108.5	108.5	106.5	105.5	108.0

nNominal. bBid. tTraded.

Cotton

Dec.	19.77	19.83	19.76	19.79	19.76
March	19.51	19.59	19.50	19.55	19.51
May	19.26	19.34	19.26	19.30	19.28
July	19.05	19.11	19.05	19.07	19.04
Oct.	18.80	18.84	18.75	18.78	18.80

Spot 20.47

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, November, December, January, 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December	.....	.....	.....	40.75b	40.50
February	.....	.....	.....	36.00n	36.00

Potatoes

November	.....	.....	.....	3.35n	3.35
January	.....	.....	.....	3.43n	3.45

b—Bid. n—Nominal

Dutton Loud In Praise Of New NHL Rule

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want a solid recommendation for the new forward passing rule in the National Hockey League, you don't have to go any further than to Red Dutton, erstwhile boss of the disbanded Brooklyn Americans who is now managing director of the circuit.

In town to watch the Bruins open their home season against Montreal Canadiens in a United War Fund game at the Garden tonight, Dutton bubbles over with enthusiasm about the new red line at center ice.

A guest yesterday at grid writers' luncheon at the Kenmore, Dutton stayed afterwards to talk to hockey scribes. "Just wait until you see this new rule in operation," he began. "It is the greatest change we've made in the history of the game. It means as much to hockey as the forward pass did to football."

Dutton Convinced

Dutton has seen enough hockey games so far this season that he is convinced whereof he speaks. And in perfect agreement with him—probably for the first time in a decade—is Art Ross, manager of the Bruins. Ross nodded his head as Red continued.

"Ganging plays are practically gone now. They can be used, but teams doing so take a terrific chance because the play switches from end to end so rapidly. It's difficult enough to change lines on the fly as it is, without having everybody caught up the ice. Last Saturday in Montreal, for instance, I saw three goals scored while the lines were being changed, and when the players came off the ice the puck was away up the ice.

"There are fewer whistles now—I counted seven in the first period and nine in the second in one game at Toronto. And this type of play, incidentally, is going to bring back the old body-checking defenseman. Blue line players have got to think now, and forwards have got to skate.

Forum Filled

"The fans are going for this type of hockey in a big way. We've had sellouts all over the league. Only last Saturday night in Montreal they had a capacity crowd of 12,000, which means they were hanging from the rafters. In fact, the Forum quit selling standing room at 7 p. m. Friday night. It looks like the greatest season in years."

In addition to this new brand of hockey which will be unveiled at the Garden tonight between two of the best teams in the league, several additional features will be presented to aid the worthy cause for which the Bruins and the Garden are donating their entire receipts.

Figure skating exhibitions, spotlighting of the players before the game, and a shooting for accuracy contest by hockey players and leading figures of the sports world are all on the program, with the Coast Guard's outstanding band furnishing the music.

Action Promised

Tonight's game, besides being enlivened by the new rules, promises to be bristling with action because of the first meeting of the season between these two clubs, which ended in a 2-2 tie. The Bruins spent a rather bumpy evening at the Forum that night, and have promised to return the compliment here.

Canadiens arrived in town this morning, coming directly from Detroit where they wound up a two-game series with the Wings, beating them 4-1 Saturday and 2-0 Sunday to remain in the undefeated class after six contests. Dick Irvin is bringing with him a new goalie in Bill Durnan, two rookie forwards in Fernand Majeau and Bob Filion, and a veteran center in Murph Chamberlain, who starred for the Bruins while on loan here last winter.

Bruins will present three new players in Defenseman Johnny Wilkinson, Goalie Bert Gardiner, and Forward Charlie Scherza, although it is possible Ross may not dress Scherza. Jack Crawford, who has been out of the line-up due to injuries sustained in that first game in Montreal, is due to return to action, pairing with Wilkie, which means Busher Jackson will be available for duty as a wing.

The face-off is scheduled for 8:30, with the spotlighting of the players—both Bruins and Canadiens—due to begin at 8:10. Bill Chadwick will referee, with Bill Cleary and Ag Smith working the lines.

Olympics to Open At Home Saturday

Leading the Eastern Amateur League with four straight victories and no defeats, the Olympics face the Philadelphia Falcons in Philadelphia tomorrow night before opening their season at home this week end. Saturday night at the Garden they play the power-laden Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters, and on Sunday afternoon they meet Philadelphia again.

The 'Pics' roster has been strengthened by the addition of Guy Labrie, who joined the team last week end. Labrie, a 185-pound defenseman from Quebec City, has just been given a medical discharge from the Canadian Army after serving 19 months.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Montreal	5	0	1	11	20	8
Chicago	4	3	0	8	29	27
Toronto	3	2	2	8	26	23
Detroit	2	2	2	6	22	20
Boston	2	2	1	5	21	18
New York	0	7	0	0	20	42

Bruin Standbys

By a Staff Photographer

Flash Hollett and Dit Clapper

Hollett and Clapper, for many years defensemen favorites with followers of the Bruins on Boston Garden ice, are back again for another campaign of National League hockey.

Iowa Pre-Flight Gridders Second in National Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Saturday's football game between Notre Dame and Iowa Pre-Flight involves the country's two top teams, say 90 sports writers in this week's Associated Press poll to determine the ranking team.

The Irish, unanimous choice in last week's voting, gained 87 first-place and three second-place ballots in the present tabulation, but easily held the top spot, while the Sea Hawks climbed from fifth to second on the strength of their 28-to-13 victory over the Camp Grant soldiers.

A Shakeup

Last Saturday's results, which brought out a full crop of wartime oddities, also gave the erstwhile select 10 a thorough shakeup.

Idle Purdue dropped to third from second in making way for the Seahawks. Michigan retained fourth while Navy, despite its 61 to 0 defeat of Columbia, slid from third to fifth.

Army and Duke, sixth and seventh a week ago, exchanged berths and Northwestern, eighth in the previous compilation and a 25 to 6 victim of Notre Dame last Saturday, hung on to ninth.

March Field and Texas moved into the select groups, replacing Southern California and Penn. The Fliers are ranked eighth with the Longhorns tenth.

Southern California, unscored on until a fortnight ago, but now a two-time loser, bounced from ninth to 27th following its setback by March Field, 35 to 0. Penn, spilled by North Carolina, stopped a 19th after having been tenth just seven days before.

Navy Fifth

The new arrangement makes a virtual Midwest monopoly of the top half of the tabulation, fifth-place Navy being the first team not from that area to receive recognition. The top four and Northwestern give the cornland half of the honored spots. The two service clubs bring the East its only representation — Duke carries the Dixie banner with Texas and March Field the delegates from the Southwest and Far West, respectively.

One of the three first-place votes which did not go to Notre Dame was assigned Duke University. The remaining two went to Colorado College, reportedly interested in a Cotton Bowl bid. The Colorado team got only two other points—a pair of tenth-place votes—and finished in 22d place. The leading teams, counting 10 points for each first-place vote, 9 for second, etc. (first-place votes in parentheses):

Notre Dame (87)	897
Iowa Pre-Flight	831
Purdue	585
Michigan	542
Navy	508
Duke (1)	372
Army	321
March Field	143
Northwestern	121
Texas	112

Washington 97, Texas A. & M. 74, College of Pacific 71, Del Monte Pre-Flight 68, Georgia Tech 54, Tulsa 44, San Diego Naval Training Station 33, Bainbridge, Md., Naval Training Station 33, Pennsylvania 31, Dartmouth 29, Southwest Louisiana Institute 24, Colorado College (2) 22, North Carolina 19, Arkansas A. & M 16, Randolph Field 16, Great Lakes 13, Southern California 10, Southwestern of Texas 3, Colorado University 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Georgia named No. 1 football team in weekly AP poll; Georgia Tech second; Boston College third.

Three Years Ago

Cornell beats Dartmouth, 7-3, scoring in last six seconds after Dartmouth objection on number of downs was overruled by officials.

Five Years Ago

Eddie Shore ends hockey holdout by signing $7,000 contract offered by Boston Bruins.

Belmont C. C. Reported Sold

The property occupied for the last 35 years by the Belmont Spring Country Club, the last eight years on rental, may be sold to a group made up principally of past and present members of the Kernwood Country Club of Salem. A. M. Sonnabend, Brookline real estate agent, is acting for the group, of which he also is a member. He characterizes the transaction as the fulfillment of a long-felt desire on the part of the purchasing participants for an all-year club more accessible to their residences in Boston proper and points on its south or west sides than is Kernwood.

In this purchase the new group would acquire a golf course of hign standard, a spacious clubhouse which needs only renovating and perhaps a few alterations to meet all needs. The plans, as outlined by Mr. Sonnabend, are for a club of limited membership, one which will be a credit to the community and one in which it is hoped to have the membership and co-operation of members of the club, which loses its playground, as well as of Belmont residents.

Sought Pledges

The property was owned by Charles J. Draper and the estate of Theodore K. Babcock. Messrs. Draper and Babcock bought it at a foreclosure sale eight years ago. While the sale was impending, a canvass was conducted by three of the Belmont Spring Country Club directors, Alexander Ellis, Chester C. Steadman and Alvin T. Wilkinson, on the possibility of purchasing the outstanding bonds. Their survey showed this to be impracticable.

A group of prominent members, undiscouraged, sought pledges for a fund to buy the property in at the foreclosure sale and raised $65,000, which was considered ample, for no opposition was anticipated. Mr. Steadman, a lawyer member, donating his services in the club's interests, bid up to the $65,000 limit, at a well attended sale, and discovered it was not enough. In a hurried consultation, he was empowered to go as high as $70,000, but for each added hundred of his bids, the opposition went up a thousand, so the gavel descended and the property, including a contiguous parcel of residential development, went into the hands of Draper and Babcock, who later, it is understood, turned down an offer by the club to take the property off their hands at a profit of $25,000.

Babcock since then has passed on. Draper entered the service and is now a major in the air corps, stationed at Orlando, Fla. Whatever plans were involved in their purchase of the property, of which there were various rumors at the time, apparently failed to materialize.

Driving Ban

The Belmont Spring Country Club, continuing on a rental basis, meantime was suffering a dwindling membership, climaxed by the pleasure driving ban, which hit that club harder than probably any other in the district, it being about two miles from the nearest public transportation line, tough on members, caddies, and even deliveries of essential clubhouse supplies.

This last June, when a number of members decided not to sign up for the last half of the season, the membership had decreased to below one hundred. That was the situation when the club was offered the property at $110,000, including everything; later at $20,000 for the golf course and $60,000 for the clubhouse, so reports have it. Again a committee was formed, composed of Wallace Watson, the president; Benjamin A. Buzzell and Chester Steadman.

Two meetings were held to ascertain how much would be pledged for purchase. The combined attendance was around 70, or a goodly majority of the remaining members, but the total amount pledged was only $12,000, or far short of the amount needed. That marked the end, so far as the club was concerned, and there is where the new group entered the picture.

Ouimet May Have Office With U.S.G.A.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest evidence of how truly this country is a democracy comes in the announcement that Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club has been nominated for the office of secretary of the United States Golf Association for 1944. Wherein lies any special democratic significance in this honor paid to a man who has occupied a position of so much prominence and prestige over so many years, winner of one national open and two national amateur championships, a man whose name will be linked with the growth of golf in this country and one who has typified the highest degree of sportsmanship?

The answer is that here is a man who, starting as a caddie and rising to the golfing heights through innate skill, also is the man who a quarter of a century ago was the focal point of a controversy that threatened to disrupt the very organization which he now will serve as secretary, after having been a member of the official family for the last four years, during which he has been a member of such important committees as those on the Rules of Golf, Implements and Balls and for the last two years chairman of the Championship Committee.

Started Young

When Ouimet completed his high school course and felt he had to go to work, he found a spot in a sporting goods house. He was just a youngster, an unknown in golf except in the schoolboy ranks, where he already had stamped both his skill and his personality in winning the Greater Boston Interscholastic championship at Commonwealth in 1909.

He got time off, whenever he could, to compete in a few of the local events and speedily proved that he was gifted at the game. He blossomed into the national headlines in the national amateur of 1913 at Garden City and, shortly thereafter, came his never-to-be-forgotten triumph in the national open of 1913 at The Country Club. After that epoch-making victory, he turned down alluring offers of exhibition tours and such like, wherein he might have amassed what at that time would have been considered a fortune. He turned down those offers because he wanted to remain an amateur.

The next year, 1914, he won the national amateur. Two years later he and his prospective brother-in-law, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., formed a partnership and opened up a sporting goods store. Before that happened, the U. S. G. A., at its annual meeting in January of 1916, put new teeth in its rules on what constitutes amateurism, with special reference to those who sold golf goods, either as salesmen or proprietors. It was pretty generally believed at the time that this move emanated from Boston and that it was aimed at Ouimet and Sullivan, who nevertheless went ahead with their plans and subsequently were ruled out of the amateur ranks.

A Turmoil

Then followed one of the greatest turmoils in the history of sport. Ouimet even then had made a lot of friends, who took up cudgels for him in no unmistakable fashion, the Woodland Golf Club as leader. The great majority of golfers were in his corner. So, undoubtedly, were a majority of delegates to a meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, but that body officially felt obliged to take the stand that it must support the national ruling body.

A verbal battle was staged at the U. S. G. A. annual meeting in 1917 at which 96 delegates, in a majority vote, held that the Executive Committee had not discriminated against Ouimet, but they pracically had no alernative, because of the way the question was put and because of a typically frank letter from Ouimet himself to a U. S. G. A. official, the substance of which was that he understood the amateur rule perfectly, knew he might be ruled out as an amateur, but honestly believed himself still in every sense an amateur and would play as such, or not at all. The delegates conceded that every tone of the letter breathed the spirit of amateurism, but they had to vote against him.

Reinstated

The pot continued to boil even after that. The powerful Western Golf Association was so stirred that it invited Ouimet to compete in its amateur championship that year, 1917, which he did, and won it. But the main thing is that all the time the controversy raged, young Ouimet kept his poise, made no personal criticism of anybody. Then came the first World War. Ouimet and Sullivan both entered the service, closed their business and never reopened. Both were reinstated as amateurs in 1918.

Ouimet, by his attitude, made a host of new friends. At golf championships he naturally contacted U. S. G. A. officials and others prominent in the game and impressed them with both his knowledge of the game, his sportsmanship and his personality. Here at home he has been consulted often by officials of the M. G. A. on various problems. Few in golf are so conversant with the rules. Probably nobody in the world has such a collection of golf balls of all periods from the long obsolete feather ball to the modern. Few players have such a knowledge of the manufacturing details of clubs and balls.

With all these attributes, it is little wonder that the old champion, member of every Walker Cup team, captain four times, has been selected for such an important position in the U. S. G. A. as its secretary.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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Good Board Residence, every comfort. Tel. Jes. 808.

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ABBEY STREET
TEL. 3001

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You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

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FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
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GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
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Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	S	S	O	O	N
A	D	A	M	■	X	■
S	A	L	■	D	E	W
S	H	E	D	■	N	O
O	■	R	A	T	■	R
■	S	A	M	U	E	L
P	A	T	■	I	N	D
S	C	U	L	L	S	■
A	■	S	E	E	■	M
L	A	■	E	R	D	A
M	I	X	■	I	A	N
■	D	■	F	E	L	T
P	A	R	I	S	I	I

ENGLAND

HALIFAX

THAT GIFT
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than CHINA or GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
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THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

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Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

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BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
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If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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The House of
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SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Save Coupons on Remodelling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained
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WESTERN 5552 W. 8.

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THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
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RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

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373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
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For Everything Electrical
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Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Barnes and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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ENGLAND

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'Phone Wanstead 3934

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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
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189 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0134
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Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
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Phone LEE Gn. 1444
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Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL.
Factory always open for inspection

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Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors
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St Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

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Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and All Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
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For the best possible war-time quality and service.
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now
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JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
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COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2001

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. Phone BLA. 6775
MANCHESTER 3

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1833
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
'Phone 22787
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Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open — Tel. 26779, Neville Street, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM
The Best Home Dairy Produce
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR "THE QUALITY"

Whettons, Ltd.
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Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
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WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets, in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
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SENIORS
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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
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60A, Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for OMEGA & TISSOT WATCHES
JAZZ CLOCKS
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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GREENWOOD'S
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Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487
Church and Table Decorations

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

For Satisfactory Shopping VISIT
J. B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
THE STORE with OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION for QUALITY
COCKAYNES
Tel. 22231

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
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Telephone 63091

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
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PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
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PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT
J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability
Graham
High Class Confectionery
Pies a Speciality
All kinds of cakes and pastries
44, Liverpool Road Tel. 66424

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Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service
Chocolates and Confections
Par Excellence
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Belfast Linen Warehouse Ltd.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
The House for Sterling Value
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319-325, Lord Street Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea

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HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD
C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Eire

DUBLIN
Switzer's
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin.
Branches:
45, Richfield Road, Raheny
24, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
58, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
91A, LR RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

Scotland

EDINBURGH
Purity
Guaranteed in Our Home Made Confectionery
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

SCOTT-LYON Ltd.
desire to extend to all their customers an abundance of Good Wishes for Christmas and for this New Year of grace and high hope 1944.
Ferry Road Bakery
EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
67 Morningside Rd. — 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. — 827 Leith Walk
28 Raeburn Place — 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

Calendars, Diaries, Greeting Cards and Gift Wrapping;
also Notepaper and Envelopes for GIFTS
MACFARLANE & DICKSON, Stationers
25, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

ANDREW STEWART
Coal Merchant
Heriothill Depot Warriston Road
Telephone 23890
serves readers of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW

Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS-TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2011
GLASGOW W 2

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

HELENSBURGH
THE NORMAN TAILOR & VALET SERVICE
Helensburgh, 1. Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Invisible Mending, Relining, Alterations, Garments for Turning, Silk Stockings Repairs, Shirts, new fronts, etc. Send for price list. Call or post your parcel.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex

Figureheads of Famous Ships

This curiously decorated shop stood on London's Millbank, near Vauxhall Bridge, until the 1941 "blitz" when it was destroyed. The decorations are figureheads from old wooden men-of-war. The top pair, left to right, are from H. M. S. Bristol and H. M. S. Hood; the middle two from H. M. S. Collingwood and H. M. S. Imperieuse; the lower pair from H. M. S. Cressy and H. M. S. Leander.

Daily Anecdote

Censorship

In his autobiography Dan Beard offers an illuminating bit concerning a situation which sprang up in connection with some illustrations he did for St. Nicholas Magazine.

The drawings depicted Huck Finn, Tom Sawyer, and Nigger Jim as they appeared in Mark Twain's story, but the editor of St. Nicholas rejected the illustrations because he thought it "excessively base and vulgar to picture them with BARE FEET."

Regretfully, the artist (who was, of course, working for the magazine and felt that it was only proper that he should conform to the editor's idea) made the illustrations over as requested.

"I pinched the toes of those poor vagabonds," states Beard, "with shoes they never wore in life, mentally asking their forgiveness."

Brevities

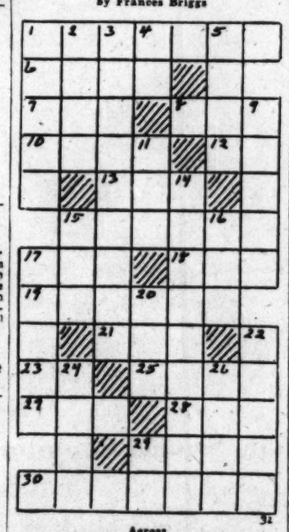
Milwaukee Journal: It remained for a help wanted advertiser in Waterloo, N. Y., to put the thought in black and white: "Will pay you $5 more than you are worth."

Detroit News: Overworked as it is, the conscientious laundry still takes the time to iron a pleat or two into a soft collar that would look tidier without them.

Indianapolis News: Something else that emphasizes the horrors of war is the announcement that the silk in one parachute might have made 5,360 pairs of hose.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—The pommer was a predecessor of what musical instrument?
6—Who accompanies Orlando into exile in "As You Like It"?
7—What is the chemical name of salt?
8—The sea on which Wynken, Blynken, and Nod sailed was what?
10—What is a lean-to?
12—Not any.
13—What creatures of Browning's poem "split open the kegs of salted sprats" (sing.)?
15—What was first name of Morse, American artist and inventor?
17—Who is often mentioned as Mike's companion in Irish jokes?
18—What does Milton call India in "Paradise Lost"?
19—What are short, light oars used by one person?
21—To observe.
22—Musical note.
23—Who is the earth goddess of Wagner's "Siegfried"?
27—Mingle.
28—What was first name of author of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush"?
29—What fabric is much used for hats?
30—Paris derives its name from what ancient Gallic tribe?

Down
1—Who sings role of Henry the Fowler in Wagner's "Lohengrin"?
2—Who was mother of Jubal and Jubal?
3—What is baking soda?
4—Sergeant Major (abbr.).
5—In Longfellow's "Evangeline," what creatures are said to talk in stable on Christmas eve?
9—The universe is what?
11—What is a barrier to prevent the flow of water?
14—What former palaces in Paris was famous as scene of revolutionary incidents?
15—What is bagilke part of a plant?
16—Being.
17—What is one of hymns collected into one book of Old Testament?
20—What is middle name of Edgar Masters?
23—What is a city of central Utah?
24—Text of what Verdi opera was written by Ghislanzoni?
26—Who is a well-known Spanish surrealist artist?
29—Falkland Islands (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

A Verse for Today . . .

Then he arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm. And he said unto them, Where is your faith?
—LUKE 8:24, 25

Army Efficiency

Army exchanges, carrying much the same lines of goods as those in camps throughout the Service, were set up and in operation at Adak, Attu, and Kiska in the Aleutians in a few hours after American troops landed.

Did You Ever Wonder

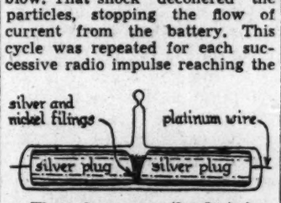
How Grains of Nickel and Silver Made Wireless Possible?

In 1890 Prof. Edouard Branly of Paris demonstrated that the direct current conductivity of a tube containing metal filings increased to a marked extent when a train of feeble high-frequency alternating currents was impressed upon them, and became poor conductors again when the particles fell apart under the blow of a little tapper.

Sir Oliver Lodge dubbed this device a "coherer" (since the wireless impulse caused the filings to cohere) and Marconi, in 1895, adopted it as a detector for radio waves.

Marconi's first coherer was a slender glass tube about two inches long. A wire from the receiving antenna was connected to a silver plug in one end of the tube. A second silver plug was grounded by means of a wire from the other end of the tube.

Fine particles of nickel filled a tiny slit between the two plugs. When the wireless signals came down from the receiving antenna the metal particles cohered, closing a circuit with a local battery and allowing sufficient current to flow to operate a bell, buzzer, or telegraph sounder. A little tapper (such as is used on electric door bells) then automatically struck the glass tube a slight blow. That shock "decohered" the particles, stopping the flow of current from the battery. This cycle was repeated for each successive radio impulse reaching the



The coherer was the first detector sensitive enough to pick up radio impulses.

antenna, and the cycle of coherence and decoherence made it possible to receive wireless messages in the form of the dots and dashes of the Morse code.

Later experiments resulted in a more sensitive and less erratic coherer through the substitution of a combination of nickel and silver particles in the proportion of 95 per cent nickel and 5 per cent silver.

The first tests, over distances successively of 1,700 meters and about three-quarters of a mile, proved successful. The following year (1896) saw the range increased to nine miles. Four years later the figure was 200 miles, and in 1901 a 2,000-mile trans-Atlantic wireless message was transmitted.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun —Gene Carr

"I'm not hauling those ashes anymore, Mrs. Blitts tipped me off that's a husband's job."

In Lighter Vein

Two of Them

A girl turned up at work the other day wearing two officer's silver bars pinned to her sweater. One of her office mates asked, "Is your boy friend a captain?" "Goodness, no," she said. "Two lieutenants."—The New Yorker.

Explanation

Walking round the barracks, the colonel noticed a long queue of men waiting outside the stables. Each held a lump of sugar.

"I'm glad to see you love animals so much," he remarked to one recruit. "I suppose the horse you're giving the sugar to is the pet of the regiment?"

"Not 'arf, sir," replied the recruit. "He's the one what kicked the sergeant."—Tit-Bits.

It's a Fact!

A sergeant for more than a year was challenged why he had not become a second lieutenant.

The sergeant smiled.

"Remember the last war?" he asked.

The other did.

"Remember Sergt. York?"

The man nodded.

"Chum," said the sergeant, "just name me one of the second lieutenants in the last war."—Camp Blanding (Fla.) Direct Hit.

NEWS ITEM — TO ALLEVIATE PAPER SHORTAGE NEWSPAPERS SPONSOR DRIVE TO CUT A CORD OF PULPWOOD FOR EVERY LOCAL BOY IN SERVICE.
HER HUSBAND'S A REPORTER AND HER SON'S IN THE SERVICE -- SHE TAKES THIS WOOD CUTTING SERIOUSLY
SAY, DON'T YOU FOLKS KNOW THERE'S A WAR ON?
HOW COME THE JONES ONLY CUT A CORD AND A HALF?
ONE CORD IS FOR PVT. BOB JONES - THE OTHER'S FOR HIS HALF BROTHER
TOMORROW WE PRINT!
PULPWOOD PARK
CITY PROPERTY
PARTS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Deluxe*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU HEARD THEY'VE CLOSED THE TOWN OBSERVATION POST?
YES, OF COURSE. NOW WE'LL GET OUR CLUBHOUSE BACK...
SAY.. LET'S GO DOWN AND TAKE A LOOK AT THE PLACE..
NOT A BAD IDEA
IT'S STILL THERE..
LOOKS JUST THE SAME...
OH!.. NO IT DOESN'T!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Like Questions Like That Settled*

By RODGERS

"Now isn't that a nice looking piece of furniture" I thought as I discovered a brand new chair at one of my favorite windows today-
"But do you suppose I'll be allowed on it?" I asked myself
"Pshaw, there's only one way to find out!" I decided-
And find out I did — in a hurry!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Playing With Dynamite*

By THE HAGERS

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"Professor Widgeon, I confess I've blundered. This is your address!"
I've traced a box of dynamite To your front door. I can't be right!"
"You're quite a sleuth, young man," said he. "That box, indeed, was sent to me.
I had it labeled 'dynamite' To keep some chemicals airtight."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Case (Weak as It Is) for Subsidies

The fight, if one may apply such an vigorous word to such a pallid effort, against inflation goes through cycles and phases. For a time it centered on taxes. Then as the coal miners surged against the Little Steel Formula it focused on wages. Currently, interest evolves around food subsidies, or, more simply, the price of food.

It is important that subsidies be seen as merely a part of the phase and cycle. For there is a tendency on the part of some to endorse one part of the anti-inflationary controls while opposing others—as for the farmers to urge ceilings on wages while resisting ceilings on food. All this, of course, stems from the prime difficulty of getting one group to see that controls are needed for themselves as well as for the other fellow if the whole is to be effective.

It should be understood, of course, that there are two major types of subsidies. One is designed to get augmented production of types of food needed.

The second type, the type now under discussion, is designed to roll back the price of food. To reduce the price of butter in Chicago, for example, from 55 cents a pound to 50 cents by having the Federal Government pay a nickel to wholesalers. In this way, farmers receive the same money for their butter and the retailer the same profit, the wholesalers' loss being made up, ultimately, by taxpayers.

Chief opposition to this type of subsidy comes from organized farmers, who insist: (1) Wages have gone up so dramatically that consumers can well afford to pay higher prices for food. (In this connection, using butter as the example, farmers point out that on the basis of average consumption of 12 pounds per person a year a five-cent boost means only 60 cents a year added to the individual's food bill.) (2) That subsidies must in the end be paid by the people, and that it would be better to pay the higher prices now while the average consumer has augmented income than later in perhaps a deflated period, when many returning soldiers would be saddled with the added taxes. (3) That the only way to get the vastly increased production the world so acutely needs is through incentive prices. (4) Subsidies mean a big administrative cost and an inevitable increase in Bureaucracy.

These are all thought-provoking arguments. They must be balanced against the dangers of inflation, and squared with what can, everything considered, be done to minimize them.

The fact must be faced that America is fighting inflation—with all its sharp hardships at home and the threats to peace abroad—with a patchwork of controls. The best that can be hoped from this patchwork is a precarious sort of balance in which labor on one hand and farmers on the other are kept from getting into a race with one another to see who can get most out of the war. A rude sort of line has been drawn—ceiling prices for food on one side, the Little Steel Formula on the other.

The President stands in the middle, and when labor's cry for money to match the rising cost of food becomes too insistent he can use subsidies (or promise to use them) to roll back prices a little and hold the line yet a bit longer. Since the inflation battle is on such tenuous ground, and since it has developed as it has, it would seem the lesser evil to give the President what he wants in the way of subsidies and let him continue the balancing act as best his administrative limitations and political commitments will permit.

However, at this writing it appears Congress will refuse to do this by attaching an anti subsidy rider to the Commodity Credit Bill. A subsequent veto is expected, after which, presumably, some compromise will be reached. A useful compromise would be one that limited subsidies to specified and unquestionably essential foods, and which took administrative simplifications into account.

The Crisis in Lebanon

The Lebanese crisis might not now be diverting the attentions of Allied leaders, complicating the relations between the United Nations and the Moslem world, and causing a severe setback to the recently increasing prestige of the French Committee for National Liberation had adequate consultation taken place before French authorities took drastic steps in Beirut.

What set off the explosion in Lebanon was the collision of two segments of impatience. One was that of the Lebanese, who had some time ago been promised their independence in a statement by the French General Catroux. The other was the impatience of the French Committee at Algiers, and its leader General de Gaulle, to exercise sovereign powers over French-controlled territories.

A unilateral declaration of independence by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies at Beirut was answered by the closing of the Chamber on orders from Algiers, and the arrest of the President and other high officials. In the violence that followed, hot-headed actions by French authorities and troops are said to have taken place, and the use of Senegalese troops by the French only added to the affront felt by the Moslems. The Arab world has been aroused. The French Committee has recalled the French Delegate General, Jean-Louis Helleu, responsible for the carrying out of what he says were its orders. The British are clearly irked by the French action in Lebanon.

Now it appears that the French Committee gave its orders without needed consultation with other United Nations authorities. The urge the Committee felt to do this would seem to arise from two sources. One is General de Gaulle's eagerness to assert French authority at every opportunity; the other may well be the long-standing French suspicions as to British intentions in the Near East where a protracted Franco-British rivalry has existed. But whatever the reasons, the French Committee has acted in a way harmful to the United Nations cause, and the repercussions of its act are widespread.

The present task is not so much to place blame as to right the wrong, and the key to its accomplishment is plainly that which was missing in the earlier attempt to deal with the Lebanese. That key is consultation among all the Allies to assure the Lebanese people, the French and other interested parties that steps taken now to facilitate the winning of the war will be reconsidered after victory to assure fair play all round.

Foundations for Aviation

Americans have been thinking a good deal about the tremendous development of civil aviation to be expected after the war. Improved equipment is in sight, financial and operational plans are ready for a vast extension of passenger, express and freight traffic. Already airports are being enlarged and little towns are dreaming dreams of becoming metropolises of the skyways, even as thousands of fliers and mechanics are counting on civil aviation jobs when they get out of uniform. But the blueprint for co-ordinating these dreams and plans and laying down a legislative foundation for them is only now coming up in Congress.

It is called the Lea bill and amounts to a revision and extension of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. It provides for a whole system of Federal regulation and promotion of civil aviation, under a Civil Aeronautics Commissioner and Administrator. The powers given to these officials are broad and, like the provisions for Governmental subsidies for airline development, may need to be re-examined after there has been some experience with them. But the bill has been worked out with some care in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and is acceptable to those who have had the practical task of developing the United States's civil aviation.

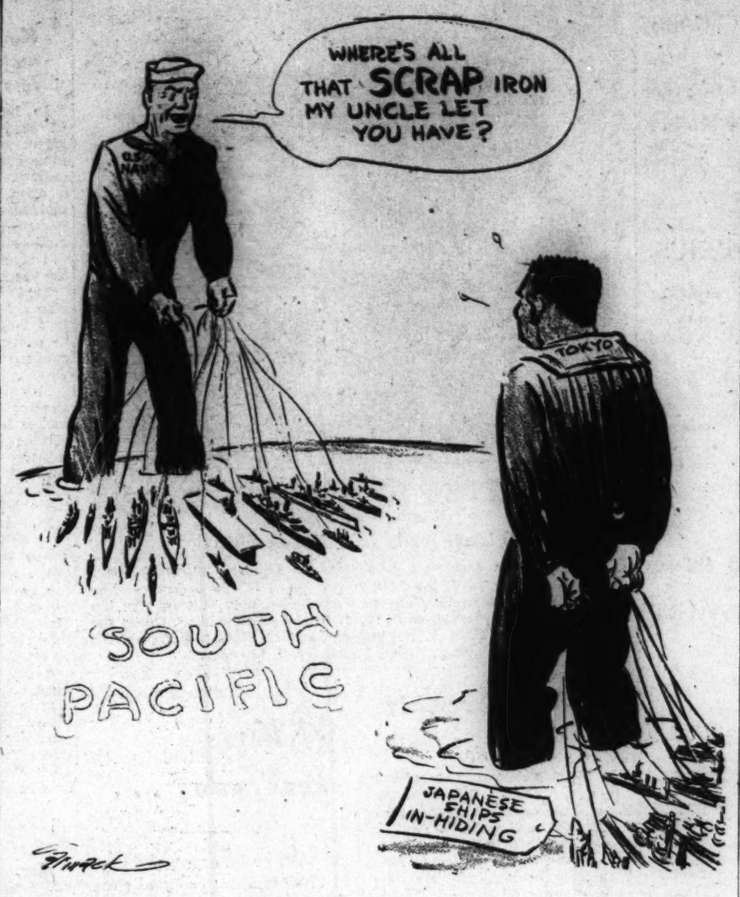
Citizens who are concerned over the centralization of government may raise questions about the drastic authority placed in Federal officials. However, the Civil Aeronautics Commission will not be an executive agency, but, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be answerable directly to Congress. Its powers appear necessary if there is to be adequate co-ordination of aviation. To permit anything like the multitude of state regulations—amounting to state barriers—which has cramped truck transport would be particularly ridiculous with anything so naturally free as air transportation. If there is to be freedom of the air inside America, something like the Lea bill seems imperative.

The Army is taking most of the turkeys this Thanksgiving. That includes all of the turkeys from Class 1A to Class 3A. Civilians will get the 4F's.

They say that Santa Claus will be traveling awfully light this year due to conditions. Why everyone knows he's still driving his old 1941 sleigh.

After a long, long silence Hitler has made another speech. Well, it was the same speech, but a different beer hall.

A Misnomer?



"He's Sure Keeping His Eye on Me"

(Impressions of a Naval Reserve officer on ten days' leave in the North after seven months at a Southern blimp base.)

No young men anywhere except in uniform. . . . Teen-age boys and gray-haired women at work in restaurants and hotels. . . . Young women, in smart-looking uniforms, handling jostling crowds with precision and tact as conductors in Boston streetcars. . . . Girl ushers announcing trains in Pennsylvania Station, New York. . . . Gray-haired bell "boys" in all the hotels.

Seven months ago, practically the only topic of home-front conversation was rationing—the problems of getting along under reduced supplies of gasoline, shoes, butter, beef, etc. Today, I find the home folks too busy soliciting (and making) War Bond contributions, or gathering the fruits of their Victory Gardens, to utter complaints. Of course, they would occasionally ask me: "Did you bring any coupons with you?" But I had the definite feeling that people at home had at last made the adjustment to war conditions.

When I flew South early in March, the curtains were kept closed on the plane, passengers were not allowed to stand around at airports. A hush-hush atmosphere prevailed. Today, the curtains are open, and passengers can gaze, either from the air or from the ground, at an impressive panorama of airbases and war plants. Does this indicate that authorities believe the war has now been carried so far into enemy territory that our own coastlines are safer from air attack?

A few of the many courtesies shown to service men (and much appreciated): Twenty-five per cent discount at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York. . . . Immediate admission to Radio City Music Hall past a line of waiting civilians almost a block long. . . .

At the New York Mirror, a concession of 15 cents, which came about like this: Purchasing five copies of a back issue of the Mirror because of a picture it carried of especial interest to the commanding officer and pilots of my squadron, I asked the price of the five papers. "We usually charge five cents each for papers so far back," said the girl in the back-number department, "but just a minute!" She conferred in whispers with another girl, then both looked over at me with radiant smiles. "While we normally charge five cents," she said pleasantly, "we are going to let you have these for 2 cents each because you are in the service!" I felt more honored than I had for any other courtesy on my trip! LIEUT. JOHN L. BLACKMAN, JR.

(From Lieut. Stanley F. Walden, Jr., of Greenville, Maine, now in the South Pacific.)

I lost my wing man on our first engagement quite a while ago, and he was picked up by a boat about four days later. He was about 200 miles from here paddling around in his little rubber boat with a bullet in his arm. The Doc took the bullet out the other day, and he's back flying with me again. They found another one of my buddies a while ago after he'd been lost for two months. He'd been on a small Jap-held island—living with the natives who were friendly, as practically all the natives are around here.

As yet, I haven't had any experiences like that, and I don't think I will. Here, more than ever before, I feel and rely on the presence of my Protector. He's sure keeping His eye on me. . . .

Since I started this letter, two days ago, I had quite an experience. I can't tell you the circumstances that led up to it, but I found myself all alone at about 50 feet over an enemy airdrome and it was pitch dark. I had lost my flight, or rather they had lost me.

I say I was alone, but that's not quite true, 'cause His Nibs was right there with me. Well, He and I kind of figured out a course to fly, and we flew it—till Nip started putting flak around me. So we headed south a bit and then tried another course. This finally brought me to the field I was headed for but it was closed in—and I was getting low on gas.

About that time, I spotted some lights and headed for them. They were coming up from a new field that had just been completed, but not yet officially opened—it was our most advanced base. Well, I buzzed the place a couple of times and then landed. They had jeeps lining the runway for landing lights.

Three of us had run into the same predicament that night. The other two had landed about ten minutes before me. We were the first ships of our type ever to land there (P-38's) and the first ones ever to land at night. They said ours were better and safer landings that night than the few planes that had landed there in the daytime. We all three said our silent prayers of thanks that night. Remind me, when I get home, to show you on the map where this all took place. LAD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Glorified Bunk"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I read in your paper an article by Mr. Canham concerning the news that is and isn't being told the American public. Three weeks ago I received a letter from my husband that tells very plainly how the boys overseas feel about the news being withheld. In this letter he said:

"The newspapers and magazines telling about our invasion of Sicily have begun to filter in to us, and from what I've read so far it all looks as if it had been written before the invasion ever took place. It's the greatest bunch of glorified bunk I've ever seen written. I'd give plenty to be able to write some of the stuff I saw happen. I can't understand why it is that our government sees fit to pamper public opinion and only lets you folks hear about the favorable side of things.

"I don't mean that what you've read and heard on the radio is necessarily untrue—but it only tells half the story. For instance, I'll bet you never knew that on one day we were standing by to evacuate all the forces we had taken in. But fortunately something happened just in time, and I mean just in time, too. I probably should never have mentioned that, but, by golly, it's stuff like that that the folks back home should know about. Not to make them worry, but to make them more conscious of the fact that there's serious business going on over here that needs every ounce of support that can be given by those at home.

"I don't believe though that the majority of folks back home are aware of the fact that they're not giving their full support to the war. But just let them spend a night or two listening to planes fly around overhead and drop bombs all around them—and see the sky bright as day from tracer fire and hear the big guns roar as they throw up their barrage."

This letter was written by an officer on board an L. S. T. boat who has been to North Africa, Sicily and Italy. D. L. S.
Waban, Mass.

[Editor's Note: We believe the view expressed in this letter is sound and in general the information is accurate. We assume the phrase "all the forces we had taken in" was intended to cover only the units directly under the writer's observation. To the best of our information it would be misleading to suggest that there was ever any plan to abandon the whole operation. But this does not invalidate the contention that a fuller story of reverses should have been told. Certainly today there can be no military reason for keeping it back.]

Against a Sales Tax

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the sales tax, we know it falls most heavily on incomes of less than $3,000 and certainly is not based on ability to pay.

Los Angeles JAMES H. LANGLEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On Journalistic Taste

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

These are days of pretty uninhibited journalistic practices. Language of the barroom and the barnyard is coming to be as familiar in some columns of some newspapers as it is on the stage. In some publications, particularly the picture weeklies, photographs are to be found that would have been banned from the mails not long ago—or are so clinical as to deserve a place only in technical journalism.

Moreover, newspapers everywhere are anxious to cover the war with appropriate impact and realism. It is widely felt that much vital war information from the time of Pearl Harbor until quite recently had been soft-soaped, and did not present a true picture of conditions faced by American forces. To meet the demand for more realism, the Office of War Information recently secured the release of some "horror pictures" of the war. What was the result?

Well, one result was a spontaneous wave of restraint from American editors, a turning away from recent sensationalism. While some of them printed some of the OWI pictures, a good many express serious reservations. Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, pretty well summed up the view of many editors when he said: "Much as we sympathize with any reasonable effort to bring the facts of total war home to the American people, we can't become enthusiastic over the idea of pictures whose only reason for being is their ghastly horror. . . .

"No picture, no feat of the human imagination can convey the real horrors of a battlefield to one who has never seen or smelled one. In our opinion, no attempt to do so by pictures will cause one more tank, ship or plane to be added to our armament; indeed, the ultimate effect might be to increase present neuroses due to war and hamper vital production. We shall have plenty of the innate terrors of war and it hardly seems the function of the newspaper to emphasize them with illustrations."

In this view, a wide variety of American editors concur, according to a symposium conducted by the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Bold and conservative editors alike took the same stand. Said progressive E. Z. Dimitman, managing editor of the Chicago Sun: "I have always given thought to the man or woman at the breakfast table who opens the newspaper which has entered his home as an old and trusted friend. . . . I do not think a repetition of gruesome and horrible battle scene pictures, showing dead American boys, will help to win the war in any way."

The editors of the Canton, Ohio, Repository say: "As a matter of decent taste and ordinary restraint, this newspaper does not propose to add to the heavy burden they (mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers and sweethearts) already bear by any attempts to jar a lethargic minority into hysterical awareness of the horrors of war."

Milton Tabor, managing editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, says: "We DO NOT print them, and don't intend to. They do no good, and irreparable harm. . . ."

Of the group recorded by the A. S. N. E. Bulletin, no editor supported such pictures, although some had printed them. And there was a healthy awareness that newspapers must be delivered into homes.

Needless to say, this viewpoint is warmly shared by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. And it is very much to be wished that equal restraint were shown in reports of the divorce courts, or Hollywood doings, or even in some of the comic strips. With war's unsettling influence on the home and youth anyway, newspapers have a responsibility to stabilize and protect home conditions which they do not always realize.

Indeed, a great many publications leaped into the glamorizing and sensationalizing of two recent society murders with a gusto which was singled out and scornfully analyzed by many objective students of the press. The fantastic exaggeration and contradiction with which the Lonergan and de Marigny cases were treated in many publications again aroused sardonic conclusions as to humankind's tastes. One tabloid newspaper defended and boasted of people's greater interest in murder in the singular than in wartime's mass murder.

And yet journalistic taste has in many ways strikingly improved. Despite the two murder cases, the total percentage of space devoted to crime in American newspapers has steadily declined. Newspapers today give of their sharply restricted columns to many serious causes: community work, wartime drives, serialized articles on important subjects. Nothing today flourishes as flagrantly as the tabloids of the early '20's, or the yellow journalism of 40 years ago. There is, indeed, a leaven at work in American journalism and if the dough sometimes seems a bit too sticky a little historical comparison will show the progress the nation's newspapers are making.

Must There Be Another Filibuster?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The last big filibuster in the Senate was against the bill to repeal the poll tax. It now looks as though the next big one would be against the same bill. If a long filibuster occurs now, it will be under circumstances peculiarly damaging to Senate prestige.

The anti-poll tax bill passed the House overwhelmingly 265 to 110. It was reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, 12 to 6. There is little doubt that on a direct vote the Senate would give it a big majority. The object of the minority opposing it is, accordingly, to prevent it coming to a direct vote. To secure this goal they propose to make use of loose Senate rules for unlimited chain speeches, designed to consume so much time that the majority, in disgust, will drop the controversial matter.

Senate debate must theoretically be germane, but the rule is not strictly observed. The curious spectacle of a Senate minority making speeches on irrelevant subjects in order to block a majority will be a sorry sight, if it develops, at a time when the Nation is fighting for democracy.

Woodrow Wilson in his famous denunciation of "a little group of willful men" for holding up the armed ship bill, declared, March 4, 1917, "The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action."

Ten years later, Vice-President Dawes, at the close of a deadlocked session, blamed the situation on "defective rules of the Senate, under which a minority can prevent a majority from exercising its constitutional right of bringing measures to a vote." He added that it was "the only great parliamentary body in the world where such a situation exists."

Unlike the House, the Senate cloture rule, agreed to in 1917, is almost impossible to apply. It has been successfully invoked only about four times in the past quarter century. After a cloture petition has been filed by 16 Senators, it must be approved by a two-thirds vote. Since Senators are jealous of prerogatives and hate to cut off one man's speech today when they may want to talk themselves tomorrow, it is largely a paper rule. Poll-tax opponents assert they have enough votes to apply cloture in this case. It is questionable whether their majority is that big.

Many opponents of the New Deal and of so-called executive usurpation have hoped that Congress would assert itself and give a legislative lead to the country. The difficulty is that it is the very need of reform in Congress that throws power to the Executive. Congress won't reform itself. "If Congress is to share in the great decisions of the day," writes Roland Young in "This Is Congress," "it must revise its rules on debate so that it can participate in 'these decisions.'"

There are eight Southern States which make payment of poll taxes a requisite for voting. Heretofore, opponents have argued that this was a matter for the States to decide themselves. However, in the past year, Tennessee voted to amend its Constitution and abolish the poll tax. The State Supreme Court threw out the referendum on the ground of insufficient votes to the population as a whole.

One group of Senators, led by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, who hope to avoid the ignominy of a wartime filibuster, argue that the matter should be handled by a Federal Amendment to the Constitution. But three fourths of the State Legislatures must approve such an amendment. This is a good deal harder to get than to apply cloture in the Senate. Indeed, a careful check shows that it is impossible to secure. Hence, a Senator who votes for the O'Mahoney proposal—whatever his motives—will actually be voting against anti-poll tax action at the present time.

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